

ralls into trees beside the track and disintegrated. Story on Page 14.

[illegible]



## U.S. Fired AF Chief in Saigon For Unauthorized Bombings

(Continued from Page 1)  
low and their credibility with us is very low."

A former high-ranking government official said that the unauthorized bombing undermined the U.S. position at the beginning of Hanoi's offensive. Those protests alleged that North Vietnam was violating the 1968 Paris accords that call—in the U.S. view—for a restriction on ground assaults in return for a bombing halt.

During the first three months of this year, administration spokesmen repeatedly insisted that no bombing of military targets in North Vietnam—such as those struck by Gen. Lavelle's aircraft—was being conducted except for those missions which were publicly announced as "protective-reaction" or "limited-duration" raids.

Military and congressional sources close to Gen. Lavelle said that the rationale for his repeated violation of orders was the heavy build-up of equipment and materiel in North Vietnam that was being reported by his pilots. These sources also said that the general was consistently reporting the build-up to the Military Assistance Command-Vietnam, the headquarters immediately superior to his in the chain of command, but became frustrated when his reports "weren't listen-

ed to" and when many targets remained on the proscribed-targets list of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Last month, more than eight weeks after he was ordered to return to the United States and retire, the White House nominated Gen. Lavelle for retirement at the three-star rank of lieutenant general. It is believed to be the first time in modern military history that a four-star general or admiral has been nominated to retire at a lower rank.

"Just Didn't Stop"  
A congressional source said that Gen. Lavelle's apparent violation of orders began after the United States conducted large-scale bombing raids over North Vietnam late last December. "He just didn't stop," the congressional source said of the general.

Gen. Lavelle's repeated reports of heavy enemy build-ups contrasted sharply with the official position of the Nixon administration early this year.

High officials in the Pentagon, including Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, are known to have believed until April that North Vietnam was not capable of mounting a sustained offensive. In late February, Mr. Laird told a closed session of the House Appropriations Committee that North Vietnam could not "conduct a large-scale military operation for a substantial period of time" because "they do not have the logistic support (or) personnel."

## Thieu's Request For Full Powers Fails in House

SAIGON, June 11 (NYT)—South Vietnam's lower house yesterday failed to override a Senate rejection of a request by President Nguyen Van Thieu for legislative authority to rule by decree on any matter for six months because of the Communist offensive.

But the house passed another bill that would give the president decree power specifically limited to national defense and the economy.

The new bill must now be acted on by the Senate and approval in the upper chamber is far from assured. The Senate rejected the original bill on Friday, 57 to 41.

In the attempt by pro-government legislators to override the Senate yesterday, the vote was 156 to 80, or 26 votes short of the two-thirds needed. The new bill was approved, 79 to 61. The vote on the original, broader measure in mid-May was 81 to 49.

Hanoi Accusations  
During the early months of this year, North Vietnam has consistently described what it said were U.S. bombing missions against military targets and populated areas. On March 8, for example, the North Vietnamese government broadcast a statement accusing the United States of staging a total of 139 bombing missions in February, dropping more than 2,100 bombs and firing nearly 200 rockets, shells and missiles.

U.S. spokesmen announced a two-day series of "limited-duration" raids in mid-February, but said they were aimed only at North Vietnamese artillery positions near the Demilitarized Zone.

Gen. Lavelle is said to have received hundreds of letters from former colleagues and subordinates in support of his actions in Southeast Asia. He is known to believe that his actions were taken in good faith and has told associates that he would "do it again."



Associated Press  
**RECOVERING**—Vietnamese mother comforts 9-year-old daughter in Saigon hospital who is recovering from arm and back burns received last week when South Vietnamese planes accidentally dropped napalm canisters near where she was playing. Her younger brother was killed.

## Girl, 9, Burned by Napalm, Recovering; Brother, 2, Died

SAIGON, June 11 (AP)—Nine-year-old Phan Thi Kim-phuc is recuperating in a Saigon children's hospital but the memory of being caught and burned in a napalm strike at Trang Bang three days ago lingers in her memory.

Her mother and father are nearby, comforting her with love, food and medicine. Their eyes are red from tears over the death of their 2-year-old son who died later the same day from severe burns.

"This war is so brutal," says Phan Thanh Tung, an unemployed former district official. "If only the children had stayed in the pagoda."

His eyes start to fill with tears. He stops at mid-sentence as he starts talking bitterly about the bomber pilots.

daughter. Bandages cover burns on her back, arms and legs. She is too young to feel bitterness, only pain.

"I feel better now," she says. "but I still have a fever and some pain."

There were eight children in Mr. Phan's family. They lived in a house near the Cao Dai Pagoda on the eastern edge of Trang Bang, a district town, 25 miles northwest of Saigon. Earlier in the week, bands of North Vietnamese slipped into the town, triggering fighting with government troops.

"The fighting was 500 meters away," says Mr. Phan, "closer to the market and on the other side of the road. The family was safe and there were still militia troops at an outpost nearby."

The children went off to play near the pagoda, leaving the parents at home. Nearby they were fighting and planes were dropping bombs onto the enemy positions.

The South Vietnamese bombers came in for a run, Mr. Phan explains, and it was so close the children scrambled into a trench outside the pagoda. Soldiers warned the children they had better leave and together the group started running down the road.

Another South Vietnamese bomber flew over and its canisters of napalm splattered sticky balls of fire across the road.

The napalm set the girl's clothes alight. She and her friends kept running, screaming at the flaming horror and searing pain of her back.

They reached nearby government positions where soldiers poured water over her burns. Later, her mother came down the road, carrying her seriously burned brother.

The child died a few hours later.

## WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGIERE	21	70	Partly cloudy
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Very cloudy
ANKARA	18	64	Rain
ATHENS	27	81	Partly cloudy
BEIRUT	25	77	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	31	88	Partly cloudy
BERLIN	19	66	Very cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	61	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	28	82	Very cloudy
CAIRO	21	69	Sunny
CASABLANCA	20	68	Very cloudy
COLOGNE	15	59	Partly cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Sunny
DUBLIN	11	52	Very cloudy
EDINBURGH	10	50	Very cloudy
FLORENCE	25	77	Very cloudy
FRANKFURT	15	59	Very cloudy
GENOVA	14	57	Rain
HELSINKI	17	63	Very cloudy
ISTANBUL	24	75	Very cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy
LISBON	15	59	Cloudy
LONDON	16	61	Cloudy
MADRID	20	68	Cloudy
MILAN	22	72	Rain
MONTEAL	11	52	Partly sunny
MOSCOW	15	59	Very cloudy
MUNICH	16	61	Overcast
NEW YORK	15	59	Sunny
NICE	19	66	Rain
OSLO	13	55	Showers
PARIS	15	59	Partly sunny
PRAGUE	15	59	Overcast
ROME	25	77	Cloudy
SOFIA	25	77	Partly sunny
STOCKHOLM	17	63	Overcast
TEL AVIV	20	68	Partly sunny
TUNIS	22	72	Very cloudy
VENICE	22	72	Very cloudy
VIENNA	24	75	Partly sunny
WARSAW	17	63	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	19	61	Sunny
ZURICH	10	50	Rain

(U.S. temperatures taken at 1700 GMT.) (Others at 1200 GMT.)

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## Major Battle Breaks Out in Belfast Area

Gunmen on Both Sides Open Fire on Troops

(Continued from Page 1)  
armored cars blocked the route and march leaders argued with police.

Women waved the tricolor flag of the Irish Republic and sang "The Men Behind the Wire," the theme song of IRA internment.

Police Order Heeded  
Several times the marchers started to rush the troops. Their own march leaders beat them back and finally bowed to police insistence that the march was illegal because five days' notice was not given.

But hundreds of youths broke away from the main body and attacked armored cars, troops and police stations with bricks and bottles.

The retreating Catholics charged Protestant crowds. But each time troops and armored cars interposed and drove them back.

"We'll be back next week to settle it," one Catholic shouted. "We'll give you five days' notice and then we'll go through."

The battle with hooded Protestant vigilantes was the first major clash at one of the more than 100 barricades thrown up in Belfast.

A booby trap badly injured a policeman in a derelict house near the Irish Republic border. A Belfast man was shot in the stomach when he answered the door to his home in a Protestant area. Another man was wounded in the chest by gunshots in Donaghcloney, 18 miles southwest of Belfast.

Many Barricades  
Protestants began blocking streets in a small way two weeks ago, protesting the lack of action against "no-go" areas in Londonderry which the IRA completely control. By this weekend, barricades were going up everywhere.

Hundreds of cars, buses, trucks and taxis were hijacked and used to block streets. Every major road in Belfast was blocked. Pedestrians and motorists were halted and searched by masked Protestant members of the Ulster Defense Association. Several motorists who would not hand over their cars were beaten.

They were here in Londonderry, Lurgan, Lisburn and Duncannon—was named by UDA men, who were hooded and armed with axes, handles, stones and bottles.

Clash at Barrier  
In East Belfast today, Protestant and Roman Catholic crowds clashed in one of the IRA's main strongholds. British troops rushed in and separated them.

Then the masked Protestants tried to shift their barricades from side streets onto the Albert Bridge, one of the main highways linking the two sides of the city.

Troops fired rubber bullets over the barricades, then waded in with clubs swinging. The Protestants fought back with stones, bottles and axes, but troops kept the bridge open. No injuries were reported.

Within Belfast, all public transport was halted. Hospitals issued a special appeal that ambulances be allowed through the barricades. "In some cases they have been dangerously delayed," a statement said.

A UDA spokesman said that the barricades were a "token" protest, intended as a "last warning" to British authorities to do something about the "no-go" areas. "But we plan to cause as much disruption as possible," the spokesman said.

William Whitelaw, Britain's Northern Ireland administrator, toured parts of the border area today.

In Dublin, a newspaper printed an open letter from Sean MacStiofain, chief of staff of the IRA's military Provisional wing, rejecting any truce in Northern Ireland unless the British Army agreed to one.

"The IRA has more hard-core support today than it has had for 50 years," Mr. MacStiofain's letter said. "We in the republican movement want peace, but... peace at any price is not on."

Yesterday, gunmen killed a 16-year-old girl in a series of attacks by gunmen firing from Catholic neighborhoods of Belfast into Protestant streets. At least five other persons were wounded, the British Army said.

## Quintuplets Born To Americans Abroad

FRANKFURT, June 11 (AP)—Quintuplets, four girls and one boy, were born to an American couple living in West Germany, a Frankfurt university hospital spokesman said today.

The mother and her five infants were reported to be doing well. The quintuplets were delivered at Johann Wolfgang Goethe University Clinic last night. They were about one month premature. The parents are Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Bean. Mr. Bean is an engineer with the American Forces Network, an affiliate of the U. S. Armed Forces Radio and Television Network in Western Europe.

**CRYSTAL—CHINA**  
TABLEWARE  
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11 PLACE DE LA MADELEINE



United Press International  
**Aerial photo shows massive pile-ups of tangled and twisted cars in Rapid City streets after the floods.**

## 208 Are Killed, 500 Missing In South Dakota Flash Floods

(Continued from Page 1)  
deeply distressed by the loss of life.

There were reports of looting at a shopping center yesterday. Mayor Barnett asked National Guard military policemen to set up security patrols, and a curfew was imposed last evening. Several shots were reported fired during the night.

Other National Guardsmen were being used in relief operations. Gov. Richard Kneip, who arrived here yesterday after a hurried trip from the state capital, Pierre, said rescuers "were picking up bodies all across the southwestern part of the city." He said that it might take weeks to decide on the full death toll, because so many persons were thought washed away, perhaps buried in mud.

Rescue workers stretched ropes across the Cheyenne River where Rapid Creek flows into it, 40 miles downstream, to catch bodies that were washed down the creek.

At least eight of the known dead were in Keystone, a village southwest of Rapid City. All buildings in the community were reported flattened.

In Sturgis, a town 45 miles northwest of here, the Meade County sheriff's office reported six inches of rain and several unconfirmed deaths.

In Rapid City itself, thousands left stranded or homeless by the floods were being housed in schools, churches and private homes.

Radio Station Appeals  
Commercial radio stations in the area went off the air at 2 a.m. yesterday when power failed. Four hours later a civil defense band began carrying emergency instructions.

Before closing their transmissions, the radio stations repeatedly broadcast these pleas: "If you find a body, do not touch it, call..."

"Stay in your homes and do not impede emergency-vehicle traffic. Don't drink the water." "Boats are needed immediately..."

Throughout the ravaged area, which extended 60 miles from north to south and 50 miles from east to west, communications were out—except for telephone service here. Reports from northern Black Hills towns were sketchy. Damage there was heavy. New interstate highway bridges were swamped. A dam across Iron Creek in the Mount Rushmore area, 20 miles south of here, was weakening under pressure from swollen bodies of water, and residents were ordered to evacuate.

Officials feared for 4,000 campers believed in the Black Hills, a popular vacation site. But later, Lloyd Todd, U.S. Forest Service fire officer in the area, of the committee handling the flood disaster problem for the service, said there were only about 20 stranded persons and they were in no danger.

A Wall of Water  
Harold Higgins, a Journal reporter, said he walked from his apartment to a nearby bridge over Rapid Creek. "I was standing in the middle of the road when a four-foot bank of water came down the creek," he said. "The wall of water extended for 50 yards on each side of the creek. Riding the large wave like a surfboard was a nine 30-by-40-foot house trailer."

Maj. Gen. Duane I. Corning, state adjutant general, said two Guardsmen had fallen into the water while attempting to rescue people.

The United States and many other nations feel that without such a unit international activities will remain fragmented and ineffectual and that most of the conference's laborious deliberations will have been for naught.

A seven-nation task force led by the U.S. delegation this week-end completed a blueprint for the new organization.

Under the plan, the organization would be in the UN, would consist essentially of a "secretariat," a policy-making council of the representatives of several dozen nations and a coordinating board to represent existing agencies with environmental interests, and would have a supporting

people. About 1,800 Guard personnel had been on summer duty on the city's edge and were pressed into emergency service.

"One had his one hand on the door of the truck and had a little girl by the arm with the other hand," the general said of the rescuers. "The little girl, I guess she was about 12, started to slip. He let go of the truck to reach for her. They were both swept away."

Gen. Corning said the other missing Guardsman was one of four who had formed a human chain from a tree to reach a flood victim in the water. "The tree broke and two of the four men were swept away, but one of them managed to escape the flood."

Fire Department officials said three firemen were missing. The three had been fighting a house fire that erupted after a gas line ruptured. Rushing water dislodged the house from its foundation, knocking the firemen into the torrent of Rapid Creek.

Jerry Brink, of Rockville, between Keystone and Rapid City, said he heard a "bang" about 11 p.m. Friday after he and his family had retired for the night. "I was sleeping near a window and when I stretched out my arm I felt water. So I jumped out of bed—into water—kneep."

Then the house began to move in the flooding that was just beginning.

Mr. Brink said he, his wife, two children and a neighbor who was staying the night "rode it out. The building came to rest on a highway. I broke out all the windows so we would have a chance to get out."

Other survivors told of clinging for their lives to the roofs of their floating homes, and of trying to snatch bodies from the rushing waters.

Many of the thousands of homeless persons had lost everything but the clothes they were wearing.

David Keraty, 17, said that when his brother and a friend came home Friday night and warned that a flood was coming, "we thought he was kidding. We just sat there, and pretty soon this big bunch of water came down the creek. We ran outside and the next thing I knew it was up to my neck."

"Pretty soon the top of a house came floating by and we grabbed onto that. A little ways downstream we got off and climbed onto the roof of a neighbor's house, where we stayed all night."

## China Assails 'Superpower' As Spoilers of Environment

(Continued from Page 1)  
cefully opposed a blanket commitment, has maintained a low profile at the conference, conserving its influence for two major items that come up in the final week.

One is the declaration of principles, which some participants see as the basis for an eventual body of international environmental law.

Permanent Organization  
The other is a recommendation to the UN's General Assembly for the establishment of a permanent unit within that organization to coordinate international environmental activities.

The United States and many other nations feel that without such a unit international activities will remain fragmented and ineffectual and that most of the conference's laborious deliberations will have been for naught.

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## Mediation In Oil Riots In Iraq and

Company Agrees Not to Block C

BEIRUT, June 11  
diation efforts began weekend to try to dispute between Iraq Co., which it nations oil sources said today. Ahmed Zaki Yari, Arabian minister of and mineral resources, an unofficial capacity senior executive of based IPC and of yesterday to discuss the sources said.

The meeting follows hour conference yesterday of Arab Exporting Countries Friday meeting of the organization of Petrol countries. But unanimously support takeover following disputes with IPC.

The sources said efforts, aimed at aver showdown between firms, will be continued. Pachtal, secretary of 11-nation OPEC group.

No Blockage  
The sources said I was nominated by reference to act as in his conference yesterday with IPC. The committee during mediation will take no action flow of oil from the fields to traditional markets.

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## Government Sees Distortions by Media on Pentagon Papers

Robert A. Wright

ANGLES, June 11 (UPI)—The government in a U.S. District Court charged the news media with distortion of the issues in the Pentagon papers.

The prosecution asked the court to instruct the jury that the trial was not to be held by what it called the "biased and misleading" press. The government motion is prospective jurors will among other things, if they read the New York Times, Washington Post and other publications.

The motion was among many others filed for pretrial argument in the case of Daniel Ellsberg, author of the Pentagon Papers.

Arguments began in the case of the Rand Corp., which conducted research for the Department of Defense. They were with 15 counts of conspiracy and conversion of government property from the secret Pentagon study of the Vietnam war.

The documents were filed after the oral arguments began before Judge William Byrne Jr., but the court

has not yet heard arguments on the government motion.

The motion contended that the defendants "have engaged in an extensive campaign to persuade the public that they and their actions should be viewed with sympathy and favor and that the government's prosecution of them should be doubted."

The defendants' campaign, the motion said, has been aided by "outpourings from a substantial segment of the communications media which almost uniformly favor the defendants and disparage the government."

**Government Attacked**  
An appendix to the government motion contained published comments that the prosecution said, extolled the defendants and their actions.

In contrast, the government motion said, the government is characterized as "secretive; abridging freedom of the press; concealing information from the public; opposing Congress's right to know; corrupt and kept in bringing the case; conducting abusive, harassing and illegal investigations; and committed to pressing false charges."

If the trial is to be free of "such bias, prejudice and irrelevant considerations," the government declared, the court must take the following steps:

• Advise the jury at the outset

what the case is about by reading the indictment or a summary of it.

• Remove mistaken impressions of the jurors by advising them that certain matters are not involved in the case.

• Examine prospective jurors to determine whether they have been influenced by published comments or are otherwise biased.

• Instruct lawyers for both sides that certain matters are irrelevant and not to be presented or argued to the jury.

• Permit the government equal participation in jury selection by allowing it the same number of peremptory challenges as the defendants.

The government motion charging media distortions suggests questions the court should ask of prospective jurors in determining possible bias. Among them are the following:

• "Do you hold any opinion about U.S. military involvement in the defense of South Vietnam which would prevent you from acting, or would make it difficult for you to act, as a fair and impartial juror in this case?"

• "Have you or any of your close friends or relatives attended or participated in any marches, demonstrations, meetings or other activities conducted to protest U.S. military involve-

ment in the defense of South Vietnam?"

• "Have you read any newspaper article or book purporting to contain portions of the Pentagon papers?"

• "Do you subscribe to, or regularly read The New York Times? The Washington Post? Saturday Review? Atlantic Monthly? Look magazine? Harper's? Ramparts? Esquire?"

Judge Byrne has recessed the oral arguments until Tuesday.

### Ian Smith Attends Memorial for Miners

WANKIE, Rhodesia, June 11 (Reuters)—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith today attended a memorial service here for the 434 miners who lost their lives in last week's explosion at the Wankie mines.

The bodies of 419 men still lie entombed in the No. 2 mine, in the underground tunnels where the men were trapped. The bodies will be left there.

Only seven bodies were brought to the surface Friday, when mine manager Gordon Livingstone said that rescue teams found utter devastation in mine tunnels and he was no longer prepared to risk lives in a hopeless cause. Recovery operations ended Friday night.



FROM THE HEART—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro playing basketball in Krakow, Poland, Saturday.

## Air Officials in Israel Warned Guerrillas May Plot Hijack

JERUSALEM, June 11 (UPI)—Israeli aviation authorities have been warned that guerrillas plan to hijack a Swiss airliner, fly it to Israel and blow it up if the surviving Japanese gunman from the Lydda International Airport massacre is not released, the Transport Ministry said today.

A ministry spokesman said the warning was received from European sources last week by the public Civil Aviation Administration. The sources were not identified.

The warning said the hijacking was believed planned by the West German Baader-Meinhof extremist organization in a bid to gain the release of Koza Okamoto, the 24-year-old survivor of the three Japanese who killed 26 and injured 81 at Lydda May 30.

Okamoto is in jail awaiting charges.

Contents of the warning were relayed by the aviation authorities to representatives of the 17 airlines serving Israel, the ministry spokesman said.

A national police spokesman said he had no knowledge of the warning and that no extra precautions had been taken at Lydda other than the routine security in effect since the massacre. Green

bereted soldiers have been patrolling the airport, located midway between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, and its terminal.

**4th Terrorist**  
ZURICH, June 11 (UPI)—Swiss authorities launched a nationwide manhunt yesterday after alleged terrorist Osamu Maruoka, 21, was positively identified as being in Bern as recently as June 5. He was described by police as a fourth member of the Japanese terrorist team and possibly the ringleader.

### Concorde in Manila After Difficulties

MANILA, June 11 (AP)—Britain's supersonic Concorde jetliner flew into Manila today after shaking off troubles that delayed its arrival from Singapore by nearly 11 hours.

The Concorde made the normally three-hour flight in one hour and 43 minutes, with a cruising speed of just over Mach 2. British officials said trouble with an afterburner and a weather radar unit, which resulted in the cancellation of a promotional flight over Kuala Lumpur, had been corrected.

## Israeli Envoy Cites Pledges Made by Nixon

TEL AVIV, June 11 (UPI)—The Israeli ambassador to Washington, Yitzhak Rabin, said yesterday that President Nixon expressed more commitments to Israel at the Moscow summit than had been stated by any American President in his collection.

Mr. Rabin also said in a pre-recorded interview with Israel Radio marking the fifth anniversary of the six-day war that the danger of another war in the Middle East has not increased "because Egypt knows full well what its chances are in a military confrontation with Israel."

Referring to Mr. Nixon's meeting with the Kremlin leadership in Moscow last month, Mr. Rabin said, "The Russians know today they have business with an American President who is ready to take more during decisions than any other political leader in the United States, and that is a consideration they take in calculating their moves."

"I cannot recall any President who undertook such commitments toward Israel as Nixon in the last Moscow summit," Mr. Rabin said. He also said that the Soviet Union wanted to implement decisions made at the summit meeting.

# New personalities

At the top of the successful 200-250 C range, Mercedes-Benz now introduce four new models, the 280, 280E, 280C and the 280CE, all with new engines.

Modern power-units with their rapid acceleration enable the fast, courteous driver to move swiftly and safely through today's congested traffic.

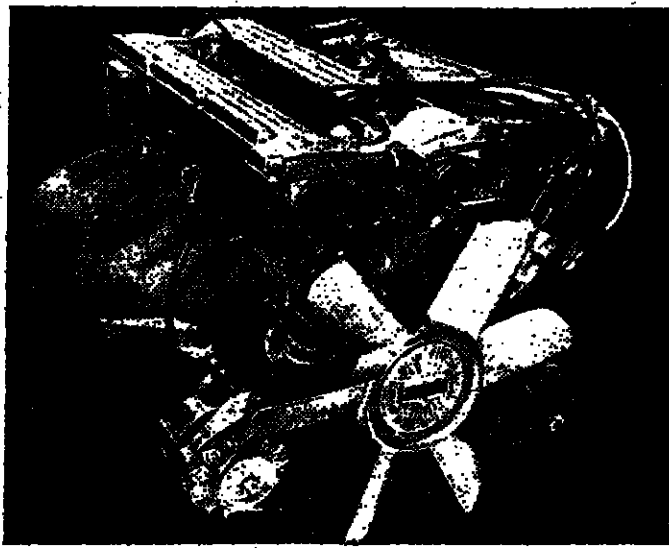
Mercedes-Benz now complete their smaller bodied range with four new cars with completely new engines. The 280, 280E, 280C and the 280 CE are now at the top of this group. Naturally, these cars have safety features which enable their extra power to be used with complete safety.

### New twin-overhead camshaft engine.

The new 2.8 litre, twin-overhead camshaft engine is one of the most advanced designs in production anywhere in the world. In relation to its

performance fuel consumption is extremely favourable. Its top speed will satisfy demanding drivers.

Mercedes-Benz 280 E/280 CE, 185 h.p. DIN (210 h.p. SAE), electronically-metered fuel-injection system, 0-60 mph in 9.9 seconds.



### The current Mercedes-Benz range:

200 D	280 S
220 D	280 SE
200	280 SE 3.5
220	280 SEL 3.5
230	300 SEL 3.5
250	300 SEL 6.3
250 C	350 SL
New 280	350 SLC
New 280 E	600
New 280 C	600 Pullman
New 280 CE	

The range available varies in some countries to suit local requirements.

Mercedes-Benz 280/280 C, 160 h.p. DIN (180 h.p. SAE), dual compound downdraught carburettor, 0-60 mph in 10.6 seconds.

Harnessing the engine power is more important than the power itself, so the models have more powerful brakes and wider tyres. Fuel tank capacity is 17 gallons.

There are also changes in the cars of the whole range: additional exterior safety colours, improved interior finish, extra position on wiper switch for interval operation. Headlamp washers as an optional extra on some models.

Talking about Mercedes-Benz is thinking about safety.

Mercedes-Benz





## The Laird Fallacy

Secretary of Defense Laird's insistence in the wake of the missile pact with Moscow on stepping up the arms race in strategic offensive forces—instead of stepping it down—has led him into renewed scare statements about Soviet development of a MIRV multiple warhead missile. But the essential facts—as now clarified by both the State Department and the Pentagon—have not changed since Mr. Laird's February acknowledgment that the Russians have not yet tested a MIRV warhead, something the United States first did four years ago.

Apparently the administration is pressing Congress for funds to speed up the offensive missile program as a means of holding the support of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for the Moscow accord. Adm. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs, preceded Mr. Laird in making military approval of the Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT) agreements conditional on accelerated development and deployment of new offensive weapons.

But no such deal by the administration for support from the military could bind the Congress to vote billions for development of a new missile submarine, a new submarine-launched cruise missile and a new strategic bomber or for further deployment of the expensive MIRV missiles. Minuteman-3 and Poseidon. In appropriations, the administration proposes, the Congress disposes. This maneuver to hold the missile pact hostage should be disposed of expeditiously.

Ideally, speedy congressional approval of the SALT agreements should precede action on defense appropriations, as arms-control advocates on Capitol Hill now urge. The request that several billion dollars be voted for new offensive weapons was put forward originally as a hedge in the event the SALT negotiations failed. Now that SALT-1 has succeeded, the Laird line is that bargaining chips for SALT-2 are essential.

The fallacy in this position is that the treaty limiting defensive anti-ballistic missiles (ABMs) to a low level has fundamentally altered the strategic outlook. It has headed off a defense-offense race in nuclear weapons by eliminating the chief fear that has dogged first one side then both since the opening of the nuclear era, the fear of a pre-emptive first strike. With ABMs limited, neither side could even hope to intercept the retaliatory attack that would follow a first strike.

Furthermore, neither side now needs more than a fraction of the offensive strategic missiles it already has. Those missiles and MIRV multiple warheads were designed to provide assured retaliation by penetrating any ABM network that might be put in place. With ABM deployment limited, there is no reason to press forward to increase offensive capability further.

The real difficulty is one the United States has created and could itself remove. Insistence that offensive as well as defensive weapons be limited has now been carried to the point of a unilateral American declaration suggesting that the SALT-1 treaty may be denounced in five years if SALT-2 fails to achieve comprehensive limits on offensive weaponry.

An offensive weapons treaty would be useful, but it does not have the importance of the ABM treaty in potentially slowing the arms race. To denounce the ABM treaty would be self-defeating, whatever happens in the defensive weapons field. There is plenty of time now for more cautious development of Trident, the long-range missile submarine that will cost as much as a \$1-billion nuclear aircraft carrier and also for efforts to seek a less expensive follow-on bomber than the B-1 and to suspend deployment of Minuteman-3 and Poseidon. The projected Washington ABM system would be a futile waste.

Upward of \$3 billion a year might be cut out of the administration's \$83.2-billion defense budget by steps of this kind. More important, if Moscow reciprocates in restraint, chances would be improved for a SALT-2 agreement at lower rather than higher levels of offensive armament than now exist.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Fascist Threat in Italy

If Italy's democratic forces need a reminder that the election last month gave them only a reprieve and not a solution for a nagging national crisis, the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement has provided a rude one. On the day President Leone designated Giulio Andreotti premier-elect, the leader of the MSI, Giorgio Almirante, threatened a Fascist takeover, which he hinted might get support from elements in the nation's armed forces.

Despite his subsequent efforts to explain away his remarks they constituted an abrupt reversion to type for Mr. Almirante, a relic of Benito Mussolini's ill-fated Republic of Salò, who, during the election campaign, had used the unfamiliar language of legality and moderation. Obviously stung because Fascist gains at the polls fell far short of his hopes, Mr. Almirante warned in a speech at Florence, that, if the government continued to fail in its functions, the national right was "ready to replace the state." Mr. Almirante is certain to exploit with the utmost demagoguery the persistence of terrorism in northern Italy, which has resulted since the election in the murder of a deputy police chief in Milan and in many bombing incidents.

The small but respected Republican party insists with some reason that Italy confronts a genuine national emergency—"political, economic and social"—that can best be overcome by a coalition of all five democratic parties, from the Socialists on the left to the Liberals on the moderate right. Mr. Andreotti's mandate is broad enough for such a coalition; but he has encountered immediate difficulties.

The Socialist party, some of whose leaders still hope eventually to bring the Communists into the governing coalition, refuse to join any cabinet that includes Liberals. There are doubts that the Socialists could even coexist alongside the Social Democrats, with whom they once were united. And some of his colleagues are urging Mr. Andreotti to try to govern only with Christian Democrats, at least until after crucial party congresses in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti thus begins his task in a climate of rising tensions, economic and political unrest and democratic divisions. But the Republicans are surely right about the dimensions of Italy's emergency and the hope must be that Mr. Almirante's outburst will help bring the democratic majority together.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### EEC Summit

It was only to be expected that the preparations for the Community summit meeting in the autumn would be marked by the occasional row. There is a tradition inside the Six that the path to any major agreement is a stony one. The participation of the prospective members in the summit is no reason why the founder members should not carry on in their well-established way.

The reasons for M. Pompidou's sudden access of impatience are manifold. The result of the referendum still rankles and there is thus a strong desire to ensure that the Paris summit should provide the president with a resounding success. The French are always tough negotiators and warnings about the consequences for the Community if the French viewpoint is not accepted are a standard weapon in the negotiating armoury.

President Pompidou has made it very clear that he wants the political secretariat in Paris. Quite apart from the desire to make Paris into Europe's capital in this way, there is the wish to keep the secretariat away from the commission and thereby downgrade Brussels. There is nothing new

in that. But, assuming that in the longer term the trend is towards greater European unity, it would obviously be wrong to set up a potential rival to the Community institutions in another place.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Are you Europeans, and do or don't you want to make Europe according to European, and no longer Atlantic, criteria? Such is the question that France is clearly asking her various European partners. This is also what Mr. Pompidou tirelessly repeats on every occasion offered him to exchange views with the leaders of neighboring and friendly countries. . . . On the response to this question have depended for fifteen years any progress in European construction, and will depend this time the success—and even the principle—of the summit meeting of the Ten in Paris in October. Thus could be summed up the speech made the day before yesterday by Mr. de Lipkowski before the WEU Assembly meeting in Paris. . . . The only surprising thing actually is the astonishment of our partners when they assert they do not understand the *raison d'être* for this warning.

—From La Nation (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

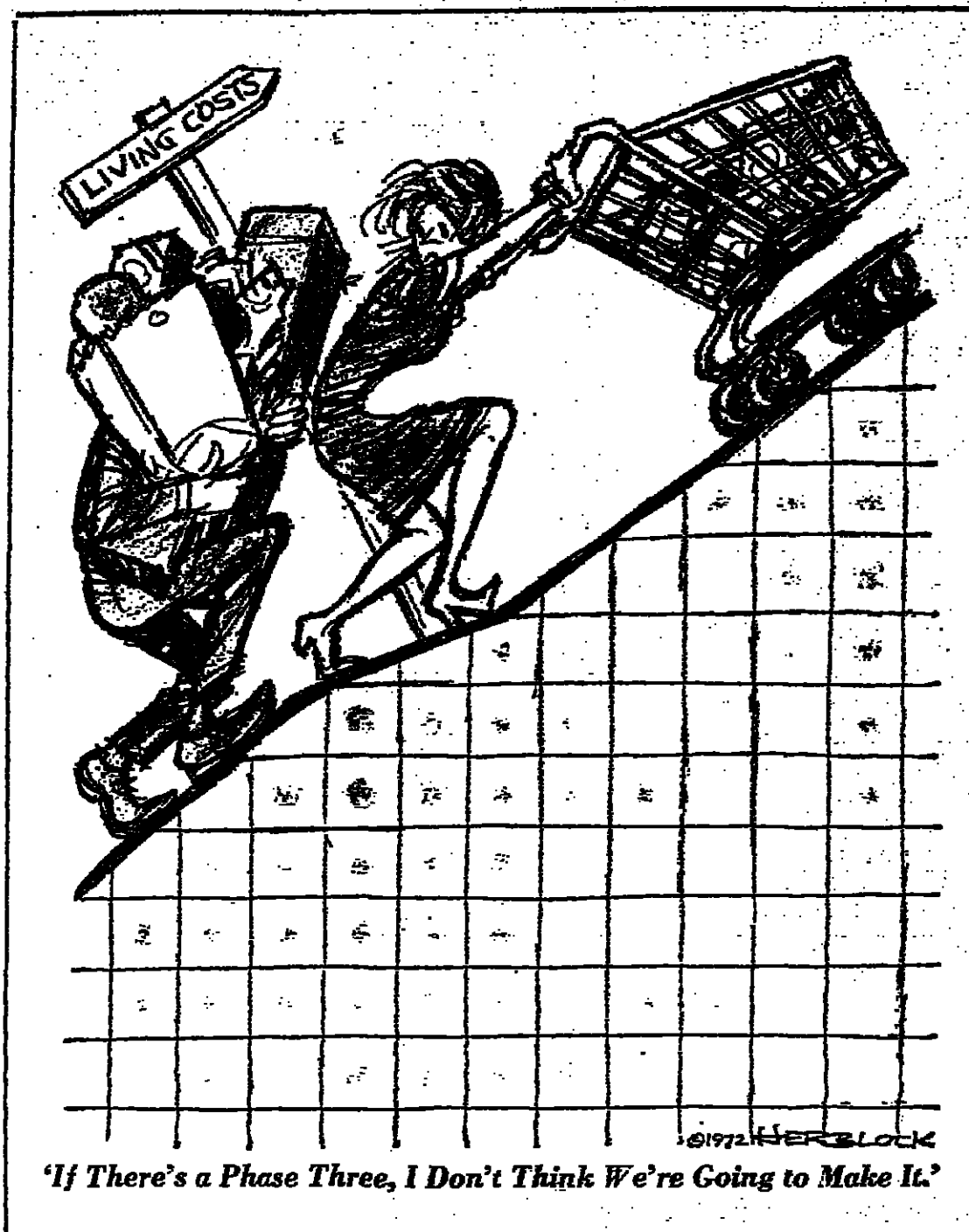
June 12, 1897

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The authorities are paying considerable attention to the Hawaiian question at present. The State Department has informed the Hawaiian government that the annexation matter will not be taken up until the Tariff Bill is enacted. In the meantime Hawaii is keeping the administration informed of the developments in regard to the immigration question between herself and Japan.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 12, 1897

PARIS—"Business, the moving force of the world today, must predominate over politics in Europe and a federation of States similar to that of our own United States of America, an eventual certainty though not an immediate possibility, is the remedy for Europe's various political ills and a means by which war will be eliminated," said the American newspaper publisher William Randolph Hearst, today.



'If There's a Phase Three, I Don't Think We're Going to Make It.'

## To Reach for Other Stars

By C. L. Sulzberger

BRIONNE, France—Like most fishermen I am saddened by the gradual disappearance of the fat trout which used to be in these lovely Norman streams. The fish has been intermittently polluted over stretches as have the Charentonne and Andelle. Plastic bottles, indestructible rubbish and increasing chemical pollution have replaced the May fly hatch.

This sickening and unsightly trend is but a tiny facet of the booming global problem of pollution that is readjusting the familiar ecological balance, destroying some species of life and discomfiting man. All this is now being discussed at a UN-sponsored ecological conference in Stockholm.

Ecology is a popular political issue but more than policy has so far been advanced. The Soviet Union, a major offender—and victim—with choking lakes and rivers, is not even in attendance. There is worry about supersonic aircraft but no one has even dared propose that private automobiles be banned from streets of major cities to give them a chance to breathe.

The major threats to atmospheric purity stem from common, not uncommon, inventions. The brain children of Henry Ford are more deadly than those of the Wright brothers. And the flushing toilet which wastes shrinking water reserves is, nowadays with its detergent cleansers, a menace to rural areas.

There can never be major ecological reform until world government limits population and polices the earth's surface. Nor is there any prospect of such world government in time to act.

### Thoughts of Doom

It is reassuring that many nations are now distressed by thoughts of impending doom. One may hope this will result in widespread efforts at terrestrial and atmospheric sanitation.

With the exception of romantics concerned about trout, whales and whooping cranes, most ecologists are properly most worried about man's fate. Yet, if one considers life on this earth in its various evolving forms, man's history and prehistory compared to that of the planet is as the thickness of a postage stamp pasted atop an Egyptian obelisk.

The world has been subjected to ecological revolutions since its childhood. Consider the massal marshes in which dinosaurs lurked and through whose heavy air pterodactyls clattered. The Ice Age squeezed out mammal life that could not adapt to its shivering embrace. Ecological changes killed off the heavy mammoth and saber-toothed tiger.

Now man, who has learned to multiply at an exponential rate, seems intent on suicide unless his birth rate and his industrial output are restricted. Yet how can poor nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America accept any

effort to freeze their present unhappiness at eternal levels?

The present approach to ecological problems is as limited as Gaudin's vision of an India filled with spinning wheels. One cannot resurrect the horse as a major means of transport. If you give a child a handkerchief it doesn't cure its cold.

The High Aswan Dam has changed the Nile Valley's ecology but it has also fed, housed and clothed new Egyptian families. Surely we cannot let ecological quins halt dreams of fertilizing the Sahara or warming up Antarctica with nuclear power, thus rendering habitable millions of new acres.

Neither zero growth nor unchecked growth is the answer to ecological embarrassment. The ultimate solution, generations hence, is man's break-out from planet earth. Is this less possible to imagine than was the construction and survival of Noah's Ark, to evade the first recorded ecological disaster? Surely some form of discipline

with respect to both population control and enforced sanitation of earth and sky are overdue necessities. But they can only delay ultimate extinction some decades before new pressures become intolerable and have to be resolved by either of mankind's customary recourses, life-destroying war or geographical escape.

The day is coming when technical accomplishment makes it not only possible to export mass quantities of men and women in fleets of immense spacecraft but also to seed the distant planets and still more distant stars so that they become habitable for human beings.

This is not science fiction but practicable conjecture on which experts are already working. It is the logical, ultimate goal of all ecological crises. Within sensible limitations of cleanliness, the aim must be not to reduce by Gandhian means of zero growth but to produce—to mass produce—new Noah's arks and thrust them into the infinity of the universe.

### Ecological Choice

Barry Commoner's excellent feature article (JHT, June 5) leaves out one important fact when discussing the population aspect of the ecology problem. Until today only two ways have been found to reduce a people's growth rate. The first way is to make them richer; an increase in the material comforts of an impoverished people is always followed a generation later by a drop in their birth rate. (Imposed contraception has never worked on a population.)

Since the time until doomsday is too short for the poor nations to jack themselves up by their own bootstraps, the only feasible way of enriching their peoples is through a massive re-distribution of the wealth, both within and between countries.

Will the rich prefer to pay or to kill? And if they choose the latter, will they survive themselves?

MEAD OVER.

Paris.

There is one thing that I hope the UN Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment will do, and that is to place the new environmental agency to be created here not in the Economic and Social Council, but on a separate and higher level connected directly with the office of the Secretary-General.

International environmental problems are too big to have the new agency lost in the maze of the already too large Economic and Social Council.

STANLEY I. STUBER.

President,  
N. J. Council of Organizations  
to Strengthen  
the United Nations.  
Copenhagen.

### Buckley to Task

In his article "McGovern and the National Mood" (JHT, May 30) William F. Buckley Jr. dropped the pretense that he is an advocate of intelligent analysis. He donned unabashedly the dunce cap of a yellow journalist, dipped his hands into a bucket of unseemly mud, and then proceeded to sling hysterical sophistries at a man who has com-

mitted the evidently unpardonable sin of offering proposals which are worthy of discussion.

Buckley would have us believe that McGovern has ignored the busing issue when, in fact, McGovern has made his views known (without, granted, playing upon unreasoned passions as do Messrs. Humphrey, Nixon, and Wallace). He would like for us to believe that McGovern is speaking out for an Arab victory over Israel but that nobody has noticed when, in fact, that vicious insinuation is merely a cheap product of Buckley's imagination.

He would have us believe that McGovern desires, as desires second-class status for the United States, that he wants to turn the world over to the Soviet Union—come now, is Mr. Buckley prepared to support that kind of character assassination with something other than an emotional plea structured on an infantile use of his intelligence quotient? Lastly, he would have us believe that McGovern is a demon-possessed pig, albeit a frisky one ("Gadarene swine" is the euphemism the audible Mr. Buckley used). Such name-calling insults belong more appropriately in an editorial written by a neophyte hate-monger employed by the Peking Review.

In short, I admire Mr. Buckley when he uses his abilities to persuade by the means of reason but when he descends to the level of a propagandist poured from the same mold as those who in 1864, attacked Mr. Goldwater by the means of perfidious insinuation of fear he causes me to lose that respect.

THOMAS COCHRAN,  
Bassersdorf, Switzerland.

### 'Liberation'

Capt. Harold Moffatt wasn't witnessing the slaughter of civilians in an An Loc church by a North Vietnamese tank crew on April 13 (JHT, June 5). What he saw was indeed one of several acts of "liberation" accomplished by the Communists in South Vietnam each day. Their motto is to "liberate" the innocent South Vietnamese people from this polluted earth and thus sending their souls wandering into the outer world.

But we, South Vietnamese, we

## What Do They Think in the N.

## Drama of the Los

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The human side of politics is a terrible and tragic thing, and it has never been more apparent than in the pictures in the newspapers over the last few days.

There on the front pages was the Duchess of Windsor, in her black funeral veil, looking across during the burial services for her husband at the Queen of England, whom she might have preceded in that role herself.

There also on the front pages was Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts at Arlington Cemetery, kneeling at the grave of his murdered brother Robert, alongside the widow of his other murdered brother, John, on the fourth anniversary of Robert Kennedy's assassination, with Robert Kennedy's widow, Ethel, on crutches and her flock of children in the background.

Suddenly, we had a glimpse these last few days of the accidents and losers and might-have-beens of political life. Ed Muskie and Hubert Humphrey grinning bravely alongside George McGovern as if they had won. Muskie, relaxed in defeat, showing the amiable side of his character at the National Press Club, which somehow he lost in the struggle of the primary elections, and making his audience wonder and even regret.

And finally there was George Wallace in the newspaper pictures, with his hairy and muscular arms and a bullet in his spine, promising to go to the Democratic convention at Miami Beach, paralyzed or not, to fight on for the Presidency of the United States.

### The Losers' Thoughts

The newspaper reporters and photographers put all this down, but it is really beyond us. We celebrate the winners and leave the losers to the novelists, who are off somewhere else, and, oddly, pay little attention to the human drama of American politics.

What do they think in the night, these losers? What of the Duchess of Windsor from Balmore, who cost her lover the throne of England, going back from his grave at Windsor to her refuge outside Paris? What of Edward Kennedy, the heir apparent of the family dynasty and the hope of the Democratic party, who lost it all at the dice table on Champs-Élysées?

Snake is a less complicated and tragic figure. He lost his head for the Democratic presidential nomination maybe because of his good rather than his bad qualities, and he almost seems relieved by his loss. Edmund Muskie is different. On his record, and on the judgment of most of his colleagues in the Senate, he was more qualified to be President than any other man in his party. And he knew it. And he wanted it so badly, and he blew his chances, not once but twice, and ended up denouncing an old friend for the

"radicalism" he had most of his political life. But they go on, without growing too tired of their rise by accident their early dreams and their defeats. Barry Goldwater, a happy man in the past and can even joke about a record vote to Lyndon Johnson, who adopted the Vietnam policy he lost the presidency to, and now the in the Senate drama that maybe in the end make it, but really it won't.

### The Smiling I

It is the wives of the presidential candidates who hardest time. They are smiling when they are all the politicians, yet voters in the republic.

Some of them, but truly believe that the really fit for the Muriel Humphrey is just a very few of their husbands would aster. Ellen Stevenson about Adlai, yet that was a criticism of her husband. But most of them go cause they love and they thought of winning, but struggle to battle anyway.

Ladybird Johnson did her husband to accept presidency from John F. Kennedy, and she was wrong, and him to get out of the in 1968 to save his life, undoubtedly right. It is interesting to know what Johnson thinks about now. He is very silent, proper. But very probably very sure he all along and could be the country and the I party from their present.

This is why politics is or anywhere else retain citation. It is so human of conflict and accident prize, and the present campaign underscores it. Who could have it? Richard Nixon would go back in 1972 as a man with a four-year deficit of \$50 billion, bearing a wage and price control friendship with Peking Moscow? Or that Gettysburg, the Democratic's son from the son of a Republican state of South Carolina have knocked a Democratic party with an unbelievable army of recruits?

It is a surprising and a posterior proposition, by the way it is as good as a man race and it's too, don't have a great tool, and all this diversity to and capture the melody is going on in this town

don't have such a high philosophical view; we are more down-to-earth people and we do not need that kind of liberation. The North Vietnamese and their Communist allies and puppets always

hall the principle of self-determination, the principle for the people to dispose of themselves. I wish they would observe it too and let the South Vietnamese live in peace and freedom. Mr. Le Duc Thu, please don't ever say again that "the Vietnam problem will be settled by us in Paris with the United States," because there exist 17 million South Vietnamese who do not want to see their lives gambled by your highly political motivated ambition.

(Mrs.) DAN DUC HIEU,  
Lyons, France.

'A Few Facts'

I am quite amazed at the distortions some people seem capable of with regard to the war in Vietnam. Recently we've been hearing of thousands of refugees fleeing south "instead of awaiting liberation" (M.R. Hoernemann's letter, JHT, May 30, 1972).

May I simply point out a few facts. . . . When the town of Hoai An (Province of Binh Dinh) was lost, Saigon officials set the number of refugees at 33,000. Some time later, a Saigon representative told the National Assembly that only 3,000 persons had fled from Hoai An. The total population of the town is more than 32,000. It would seem that Saigon has invented its own version of Orwell's "Newspeak". It's called

ed the Newcomer-for like the famous body-2. Newsmen on the t are unapologetic in regret and indifference and shellings by U.S. at forces on the towns lo other side. Hoai An, for was levelled by air attacks being considered as lost. Dong Ha, Quang Tri, some of the population towns have become ref should be clear what fleeing from.

As for the choice of Vietnamese population, to permit it is thr and democratic election led by a government of concord after the with all U.S. troops and the tion of "Mister 98 percent."

NGUYEN D. PH  
Paris.

### On Angela D.

I am astonished at the in the Angela Davis case the general rejoicing it represents a triumph for can justice. She hung with which her friends killed a judge, several of sons died in the shooting right therefore that she be acquitted, and should be celebrating. Joyous her family? Somebody have the courage to against this travesty of if only in order to prevent enormous encouragement violence which it gives.

M. NEN  
Malaga, Spain.



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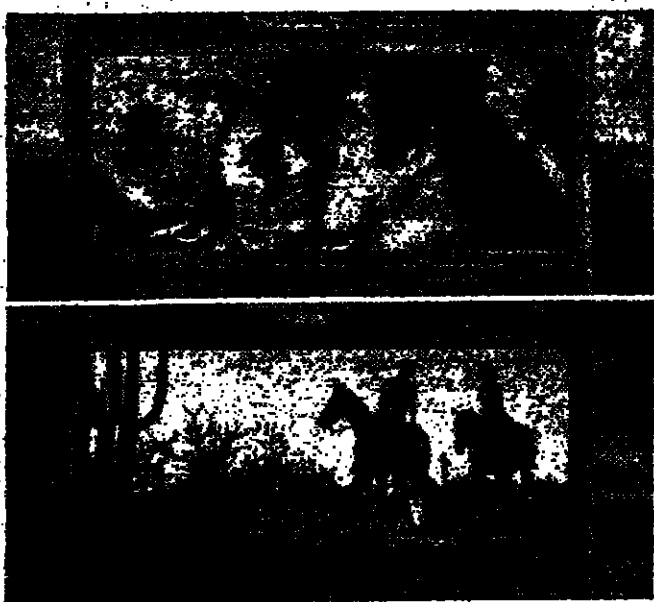
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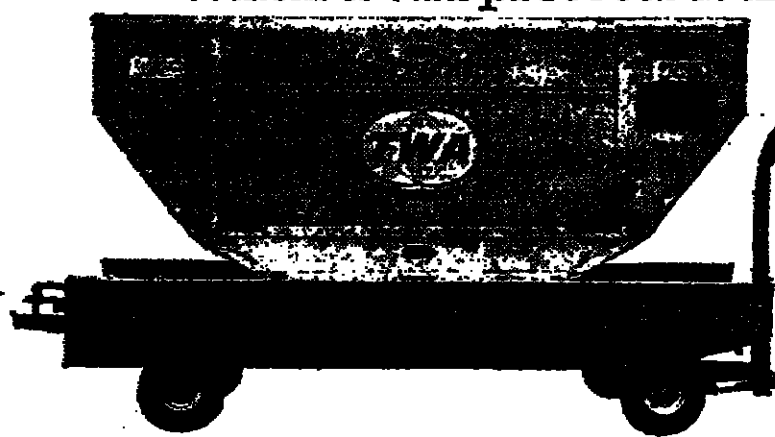
Or fly in an old 707.

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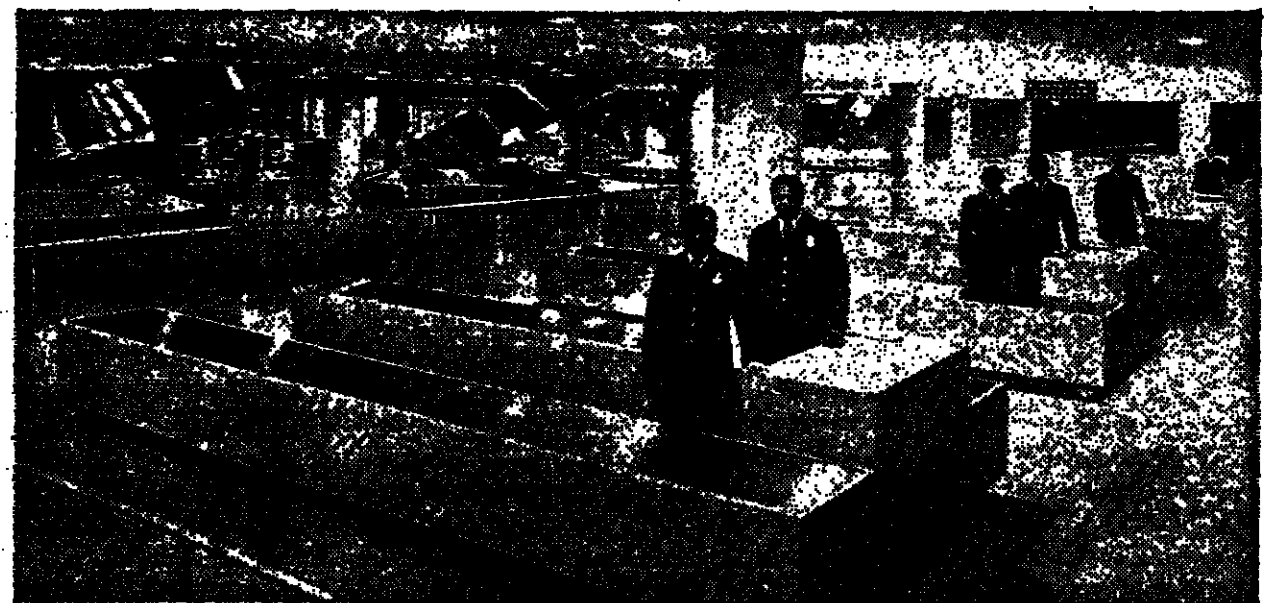
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# 'Lonesome George' McGovern Not So Lonesome Anymore

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—It was the Saturday night before the California primary. On a dark Los Angeles County freeway, a car bearing a McGovern bumper sticker whizzed past.

"That's funny," said Marcia Temple, a campaign worker for Sen. George McGovern, who began with him in the snows of New Hampshire six months ago. "I can remember how when we used to see a bumper sticker, we always looked inside to see who it was. Chances are, it was someone on the staff."

"But that's all changed now. Everything is."

Indeed it is. In the wake of four primary triumphs last Tuesday—in California, New Jersey, New Mexico and his home state of South Dakota—lonesome George is not lonesome any more.

In California's winner-take-all primary, Sen. McGovern picked up 271 delegates with about 45 percent of the vote against 40 percent for Hubert Humphrey. In New Jersey, an industrial state where labor, the party and therefore Sen. Humphrey were supposed to be especially strong, Sen. McGovern won at least 71 out of 109 delegates and may have as many as 90 by convention time. In New Mexico, he picked up 10 more (George Wallace got the

remaining 8. Sen. Humphrey, under the state's system of apportioning delegates among the two leading contestants, got none. And running uncontested in South Dakota, Sen. McGovern swept all 17.

Thus, George McGovern now has 942.35 delegate votes in the bag, something like 400 more close at hand, and very good prospects of more than the 1,509 needed for nomination when the roll is called for the first time in Miami Beach next month.

How did he get here? What did he accomplish last week? What remains for him to accomplish before he can move into the White House?

## Many Factors

At least a half-dozen reasons for Sen. McGovern's rise from political impotence are clear in retrospect (they were clear only to the senator and an associate or two as recently as three months ago). Among them are the following:

● Sen. McGovern succeeded in attracting and his staff succeeded in organizing enough young people and liberal activists to take over campaigns in non-primary states and to canvass the primary states so thoroughly that almost every McGovern backer got to

the polls. The Vietnam war was a major reason.

● Sen. Humphrey proved strong enough to knock Sen. Edmund S. Muskie out of the race, but not strong enough to assemble a winning coalition himself. Sen. Humphrey proved, as one of his California managers said, to be "psychologically obsolescent" and the voters knew it. That left Sen. McGovern as the only widely known alternative.

● The party organizations in key states showed themselves to be even more hollow than had been suspected. Except for a few states where labor remains strong, such as Pennsylvania, the only working, positive, productive organization in the field belonged to George McGovern.

● In an era when many voters feel deceived and left out, Sen. McGovern's quiet earnestness, his subtle and effective television commercials apparently served to reassure and "plug in" tens of thousands of persons to whom alienation was a more important factor than issues.

● Sen. McGovern and his staff proved themselves astute strategists—not only in the way they perceived the possibilities of the party's reform rules, which Sen. McGovern drafted, but also in the way they picked their primary spots. Everyone advised against



Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota

New Hampshire. Without it, there would have been no McGovern victories in Wisconsin or later.

● The new youth vote, perhaps three-quarters of which went to Sen. McGovern in California, provided an essential electoral and manpower base.

It all came together on Tuesday, with Sen. McGovern picking up his total of 369 delegate votes

in the four primaries. There were signs in the California vote that he had broken through into some constituencies that had escaped him earlier, including the blacks, the Chicanos and the urban vote generally.

But there were many negative signs as well, and the party leaders—never comfortable with this outsider, this 49-year-old former Air Force pilot (26 combat mis-

sions in World War II); this single establishment man—were not quite ready to concede.

Sen. Muskie could have ended it all with an endorsement on Friday. His 170-vote delegate vote would have put Sen. McGovern as close to the magic 1,509 that not even an earthquake in the convention hall could have stopped him.

But Sen. Muskie, speaking to an overflow crowd at the National Press Club in Washington, couldn't bring himself to do it.

He stated reasons were two: In a year of reform, he had no appetite for the kingmaker's role, and he was worried about what Sen. McGovern's decidedly murky positions on welfare and tax reform might do to the party and ultimately to the country.

On the second point, at least, he was speaking for many of the governors, who made it clear at their meeting in Houston last week that they thought a McGovern nomination might lead to an electoral debacle and defeat for a large percentage of congressmen, especially in conservative states.

There may have been unspoken reasons as well. Perhaps the dramatic slippage in Sen. McGovern's standing in the final week in California (he went from a 20-point edge in the California poll to a 5-point edge in the bal-

lot) had something to do with it. Or the post-election surveys suggesting heavy potential defections to President Nixon in November by backers of Sen. Humphrey. "It may well have been that Sen. Muskie saw hope for himself."

## Reconciliation

In any event, his decision means that George McGovern faces a month of painstaking reconciliation efforts—of trying to explain that despite the sweeping nature of his proposals, he is no fire-breathing radical.

He must do that without alienating his original constituency, many members of which turned to him precisely because they thought that he was a radical. And he must do it persuasively enough not only to gain the 150 more votes he needs but also to lay the groundwork for the campaign against Mr. Nixon.

Picking up the necessary votes should prove relatively easy because George McGovern is the only candidate now in sight with a shot at—and consequently the magnetic pull of—a first-ballot victory.

Surely not Hubert Humphrey, with losses in seven straight primaries and a shrinking constituency.

Surely not Ed Muskie, of whom Birch Bayh, one of his backers,

said: "The people want a winner and Sen. Muskie has been a loser everywhere."

So Sen. McGovern's will be the first bandwagon. He will have the bon-bons of the vice-presidency and the cabinet and so on to dangle. And he is determined as he said the other day, to "plain myself a lot better."

But the general election? That will be harder.

## Liabilities

Sen. Humphrey provided ammunition for the Republicans in his California attack on Sen. McGovern. Mr. Nixon is riding high in the Gallup Polls. O wonders whether there is enough people ready to kick a establishment in the pants to overcome all Sen. McGovern's evident disadvantages.

And yet, one wondered all the time in January, too.

Sen. Muskie said something interesting after his speech at the National Press Club. He reminded his listeners that while Churchill, at the zenith of a foreign-policy triumph, had been beaten by Clement Attlee because the British people were concerned about the quality of their lives at home and didn't want Churchill to do what was needed. Some McGovern backers think there may be a parallel situation in America in 1972.

## Post-Cultural Revolution

# Chinese Medicine Changes

By Charles Flato

The correspondent is a well-known American medical writer and a former editor of Medical World News who has recently visited China. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

SHANGHAI—Chinese medical colleges are just beginning to come out of their Rip Van Winkle sleep of the Cultural Revolution, and everything seems to look a lot different to them.

The Red Guard-led 1966 upheaval, supported by the majority of medical students and opposed by many educators, has led to some drastic changes in the content of medical education and the running of the schools.

The domination of medical education by the medical profession is a thing of the past. Although teaching is still done by doctors and other scientists, they no longer exercise complete control over the schools.

Control, the exclusive prerogative

of the faculty in the past, is now shared with revolutionary committees. The professionals have far less say than they did before the Cultural Revolution or curriculum, faculty matters, including admissions, faculty appointments and promotions, as well as day-to-day affairs.

The teaching program has been changed to de-emphasize theory and put major stress on the practical side of medicine. Students are exposed to the treatment of patients, under faculty supervision, in their second year of school. Before the Cultural Revolution they did not deal with patients until after graduation.

## Years of Study

The number of years spent in medical school has been reduced from five or six years to three. Some question whether this is sufficient and discussions are under way to increase it to four.

Most members of the student body were formerly the sons and

daughters of the middle and professional classes. Overwhelmingly, they now come from the working class. There are a good number of students who started their medical training as so-called barefoot doctors.

The effect of the Cultural Revolution at the Peking Medical College was the most far-reaching in all of China. Known as the "Harvard of the Far East," Peking was set up and financed by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1912. Since the Communist takeover, 9,000 have graduated from the college, and it is hoped as many as 1,000 doctors a year will graduate in the next few years.

Officials at the school were asked whether this acceleration would bring about a decline in quality.

"Possibly they have declined by Harvard standards," one official said. "But those are not our standards. Our primary objective is not to train doctors to go into research or practice of the medical specialties. Our need is to turn out competent doctors to practice general medicine, at least in the immediate future, in the nation's wide effort to reduce our appalling shortage of physicians."

To help fill the gap left by the medical colleges in turning out sufficient physicians to treat China's masses, the nation relies heavily on an estimated 500,000 "barefoot doctors."

The training of the "barefoot doctors" is at first glance a pretty hasty affair. At most they spend a year cramming at a hospital. Some do not even get that much training. But they are required to spend two months of every year working in a hospital and to take additional courses.

In view of the medical situation in China today, the important thing about these doctors is that the half loaf of medical care they provide is better than no loaf at all. Millions who had little or no care in the past are now getting some, even if it is not up to Harvard or Mayo Clinic standards.

This was explained by a Health Ministry official in Peking. "We realize that the so-called barefoot doctors do not have all of the skills that we would like them to have," he said. "But faced as we are by a critical shortage of fully trained physicians and the time it would take to produce them, we had no alternative."

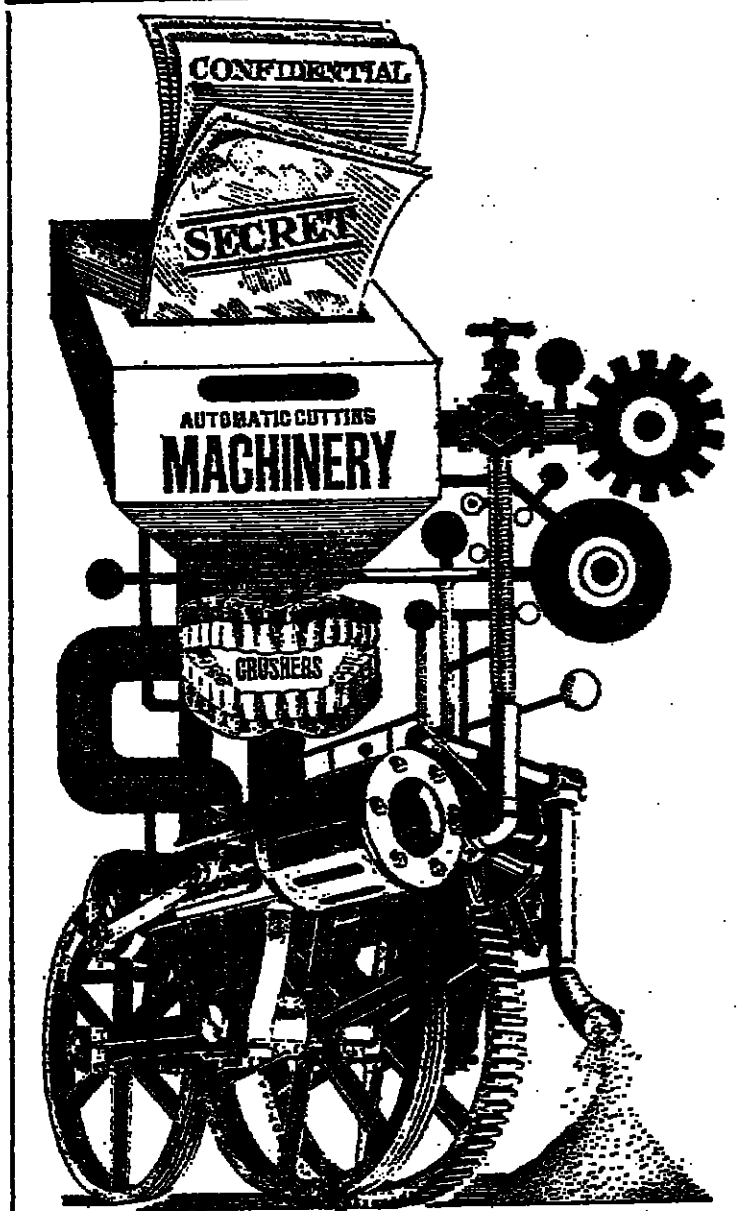
The illnesses the "barefoot doctors" can treat successfully are for the most part the common ones, such as colds, stomach aches, cuts, bruises, sprains, minor infections, diarrhea and constipation. Some of them can take care of more complicated sicknesses, such as tonsillitis, asthma and rheumatism. They are also highly effective in carrying out inoculation programs.

Although they are great users of traditional Chinese herb medicines, "barefoot doctors" do not rely on them exclusively. They know about Western drugs and use them quite often, sometimes in combination with the herb remedies. The same holds true for acupuncture.

One thing clearly emerged in questioning "barefoot doctors." It is certain that none of them could pass a state medical licensing board examination in the United States.

They have no ability to handle heart attacks. "We have heard of but would never attempt" such emergency measures as open or closed chest massage of the heart to restore its function, one of them said.

When asked about cancer, one "barefoot doctor" volunteered, "It's not the sort of thing I was trained to treat. It's way beyond me. Cancer must be treated by a real doctor."



## The Booming Business Of 'Dita Beard Machines'

By Alden Whitman

NEW YORK (NYT).—In obedience to Newton's third law of motion—to every force there is an equal and opposite reaction—the office shredding machine business is booming in response to the growing number of confidential documents to be destroyed. The equivalence is not yet total, however, as though there are portents that more and more companies are installing devices to dispose of their security-sensitive papers.

Sometimes jokingly called "the Dita Beard machines," an allusion to an International Telephone and Telegraph memo that somehow escaped destruction, the devices are now selling at a rate of 10,000 a year, about 25 percent above the 1971 level. No one seems to know for certain what this means in terms of dollar gross. But one industry source suggested it might run as high as \$10 million.

The machines, which operate on electricity, come in a variety of sizes and designs, and can cut paper into shreds as small as 1/32-inch wide. Some machines can handle up to 2,500 pounds of secrets an hour, including plastic cards, cellulose crepe and aluminum plates. The shred, if that is the word for the machines' product, can be baled and buried.

The shredders range in prices from about \$250 to \$1,500, depending on their complexity and capacity. The design features of most machines are patented, but the shredding principle itself is not. The principle involves the use of hard metal cutters that slice through papers fed into them. Usually, the cutters are tough enough to cope effortlessly with staples or paper clips.

"You, your secretary or your office boy can destroy unwanted correspondence or confidential records safely and quietly," one manufacturer assures his potential customers.

Makers of shredders so far are comparatively few—eight companies in the United States.

Although makers of shredders and sales people are reluctant to talk about specific customers, sources said that federal agencies make considerable use of the devices. Private corporations mentioned include General Motors, General Electric, ITT, Boeing and Lockheed. Law firms, communications companies, banks and railroads are among other major users, according to trade sources.

Big companies such as General Electric and General Motors don't like to discuss their internal document security systems, but they all have quite elaborate mechanisms that they hope control the flow of confidential material. These ordinarily involve a central security office, hand delivery of memos by trusted messengers and ultimate shredding of excess copies. Of the giant concerns, the International Business Machines Corporation is in the odd position of not being able to destroy anything. Because it is in litigation in antitrust matters, it is under a court order to keep all its records, a company spokesman said. "We can't even shred the most innocuous memo—even a memo telling a worker to take a day off for vacation," he explained with a rueful laugh. "It's horrible."

Since company-confidential matters nowadays are often committed both to paper and to a computer, IBM has set about to develop some means of keeping computer banks secret, except to the holder of a special code. The company, a spokesman said the other day, is committing between \$30 million and \$40 million over the next five years to research and development of a computer secrecy system.

## At the UN Conference

# Fighting Off Doomsday

By Walter Sullivan

STOCKHOLM (NYT).—In the corridors of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, among the tents of the youth encampment on an unused airfield near this city and through the concurrent meetings here of various political colorations, the same debate swirled last week: How should man control his growth to save his planet?

The debate pits scientist against scientist, politician against politician and youth activist against youth activist.

One argument calls for a "steady-state" world, one in which the current deterioration of the environment, degrading the quality of the world's air, land and water, has been virtually brought to a halt. It would be one in which the population has been stabilized and the consumption of raw materials held to a level not substantially greater than the production of such materials from recycling and through geological processes. It would be one in which energy use would be compatible with this planet's long-term reserves of nuclear and fossil fuels.

Some of those supporting this argument believe that social chaos, revolution and even nuclear war to gain control over depleting resources will result within a generation or two if there is not a radical reorientation in the advanced countries.

## The Other Pole

At the other extreme are those who see no need in the foreseeable future to alter the emphasis on growth, and indeed contend that a steady-state world would lead to the destruction of the world's economies, which, they say, must expand to prosper.

The middle ground has been occupied by those who argue for a change in the concept of growth—for a change in values whereby growth would be measured by the improvement in the quality of life rather than on material production.

This view has been expressed by Maurice P. Strong of Canada, who as secretary-general of the conference, has set it on a course of compromise and accommodation that so far has averted any disastrous confrontations.

The UN conference, four years in the making, was called to produce a framework for international action to halt the deterioration of the environment and conserve the earth's dwindling resources. Representatives of 114 nations are attending the two-week session. The Soviet Union, however, is boycotting it because East Germany was denied full participation.

## Fear of Paralysis

The greatest fear for this conference has been that it would be paralyzed by confrontations between the have and have-not nations. The latter, for example, are insisting that if advanced countries set high environmental standards for their imports—such as on engine emissions from the products of Brazil's new automobile plants—then those countries must compensate for the added cost of such features.

Lurking in the background has been the suspicion of "third world" countries that the industrial nations might set limits on international pollution that would inhibit their uphill fight toward industrialization. Careful drafting by preparatory conferences of the recommendations being voted on here has helped avoid serious controversy in this respect.

During the first week of the conference, resolutions were ap-



Representatives of 114 nations gathered in Stockholm last week for a UN conference. The goal: To prove the world from sinking in its own pollution...as a symbol of the conference, in this artist's conception, shown sinking here.

proved endorsing previously drafted plans for monitoring the environment—watching for climate change and regional trends in air pollution, as well as trends in the health of the oceans. The basic problem of how to avoid such changes, however, could not be so easily resolved.

Still undecided is the fate of the Declaration on the Human Environment, which was also drafted in advance but which, on the initiative of China and other countries, is now being reviewed in closed sessions.

The declaration, among other things, states that population growth in some areas threatened to "frustrate all efforts to conquer poverty and preserve a livable environment." This week, however, the leader of the Chinese delegation, Tang Ke, while supporting population control, argued that the rate of growth in production and in science and technology typically outpaces population growth. "Any ideas of pessimism, stagnation and inertia are wrong," he said. Man, he added, must constantly "go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing."

Different points of view have been reflected in the discussions within the conference and in the rival meetings organized by non-governmental groups. One is represented by "The Limits to Growth," a study of world trends in population, raw material consumption and other factors carried out for the Club of Rome by a group at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It predicts that within a century civilization will go into an uncontrollable tailspin unless population growth and the use of raw materials can be stabilized.

The Club of Rome consists of an international group of leaders in industry, economics and systems analysis. Their point of view was represented here by Dr. Saburo Okita, president of the Japan Economic Research Center, who spoke at a session organized by the International Institute for Environmental Affairs. It was wrong, he said, to assume that continued economic

growth by the advanced nations was needed to provide the funds for imports that would stimulate the economies of the emergent countries. One of the most radical proposals issued before the conference and endorsed by a galaxy of distinguished British scientists entitled "A Blueprint for Survival." It was prepared by edit of the Ecologist Magazine. It predicts that unemployment, increases rapidly as dependent on technology grows. It pred a growing rift between the industrial and developing nations and speaks of "widespread political demoralization; the collapse vital social services such as police and sanitation" leading to "demies, social chaos and falling of governments into hands of 'reckless and unscrupulous elements' that might resort to nuclear war."

Such prophecies have produced a backlash, as in the newly published book, "The Doomsday 5 Drama," by John Maddox, editor of Nature, Britain's lead unspecialized scientific journal. "It should be thought of Lake Erie is alone among conspicuous monuments of political hubris," he wrote. "It is worth recall that most countries have their own black spots. In Britain, example, the Thames has been a scandal for well over two centuries. In the 1870s, it was customary for the House of Commons to be protected from stench from the river by hanging wet sackcloths over the river terrace."

However, Mr. Strong was against taking too much comfort in the belief that catastrophe not around the corner. "There is much difference of opinion in the scientific community over the severity of environmental problem: whether doom is imminent, indeed, inevitable," he said. "one does not have to accept inevitability of catastrophe. need subscribe to no dooms threat to be convinced that science will show us the way. all the evidence to be in. It is no ally here unless we use it one."



## Eurobonds

Calendar of New Issues  
Makes Fears of Market Glut

By Carl Gewirtz

June 11 (NYT)—The calendar of new issues of Eurobonds, which has been the heavy dollar sector alone, is now indicating a market glut.

It is not that the calendar is listing too many issues, but that it is listing too many issues of the same type.

Meanwhile, among the latest issues, two are equity-linked, with both issuers disposing of stock they own in other companies.

Amerasia Hess is raising \$40 million by offering to pay 3 3/4 percent interest a year on its 15-year bonds. Each \$1,000 bond will carry two warrants. One will entitle the bondholder to buy five shares of Amerasia common stock and the other five shares of Louisiana Land & Exploration.

Amerasia has held the latter shares for some 25 years and the 200,000 shares covered by these warrants are the last of the 2.5 million it owned. The other 1.5 million was sold the same way in a domestic U.S. offering last year. Both warrants are exercisable from Feb. 1, 1973, to July 1, 1979, at prices about equal to those currently prevailing.

In a similar move, Owens-Illinois Inc. is offering \$25 million of 15-year paper convertible into 250,000 shares of common stock. The conversion price is expected to be about 12 percent above the current price and the bond is expected to carry a 4 1/2 percent coupon.

The difference between this coupon and the one on Amerasia is a function of the fact that the face amount of the Owens bond can be used to buy the Owens-Corning stock while the Amerasia bond will have a life of its own outside of the stock options, for which investors will have to put up additional cash in exercising them.

Probably the most interesting aspect of the Owens bond is that it is being offered by the parent U.S. company, rather than an offshore financial subsidiary as in the Amerasia bond, and that, for the first time, a Swiss bank is participating in the underwriting of such an issue.

Up to now, the Swiss have been reluctant to participate in issues (Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
Commodity index.....	118.6	118.5	107.2
Currency in circ.....	\$61,632,000	\$61,597,000	\$57,851,000
Total Loans.....	\$67,436,000	\$67,457,000	\$64,004,000
Steel prod (tons).....	2,937,000	2,965,000	2,784,000
Auto production.....	191,439	194,884	192,432
Daily oil prod (bbls).....	9,896,000	9,892,000	9,745,000
Freight car loadings.....	477,893	473,243	468,743
Electric power.....	\$1,526,000	\$1,527,000	\$1,524,000
Business failures.....	139	112	205

Statistics for commercial loans, carloadings, electricity, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	1972	Prior Month	1971
Employed.....	\$1,294,000	\$1,285,000	\$7,530,000
Unemployed.....	\$9,029,000	\$9,079,000	\$1,158,000
Industrial production.....	100.9	100.8	100.2
Personal income.....	\$200,700,000	\$200,000,000	\$183,200,000
Money supply.....	\$235,500,000	\$233,500,000	\$231,200,000
Consumer's Price Index.....	124.3	124.0	120.2
Mfrs. Inventories.....	\$101,240,000	\$101,240,000	\$100,420,000
Exports.....	\$2,760,000	\$2,980,000	\$3,521,000
Imports.....	\$4,459,000	\$4,475,000	\$3,765,000
March.....	159	155	142

Constructive Contracts 159  
1000 omitted figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index based on 1967=100, the consumer price index based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Inc. Construction contracts compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

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McGovern, Profit-Taking and Negative Data  
Combine to Produce a Slide on Wall Street

By Thomas E. Mulvaney

NEW YORK, June 11 (NYT)—With nothing in the economic and political news to excite investor enthusiasm at the moment, the stock market continued to be buffeted by profit-taking last week and again lost considerable headway.

Although the economy, overall, is still moving ahead briskly, several recent negative developments—rising interest rates, unemployment, controls and the surge of free-market gold quotations—have spawned renewed nervousness and caution in the financial markets.

Another situation also caused concern in Wall Street: the increasing likelihood that Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota will win the Democratic nomination for the presidency.

When Sen. McGovern swept to victory in the primaries in California, New Jersey, New Mexico and South Dakota last week, the financial community began to take his candidacy very seriously, and apprehension seemed to crystallize among investors.

Another situation also caused concern in Wall Street: the increasing likelihood that Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota will win the Democratic nomination for the presidency.

When Sen. McGovern swept to victory in the primaries in California, New Jersey, New Mexico and South Dakota last week, the financial community began to take his candidacy very seriously, and apprehension seemed to crystallize among investors.

While the McGovern campaign was certainly a factor in the depressed mood of the financial markets, the major factor was the data released at the close of the preceding week showing an upsurge in wholesale prices, with its inflationary implications.

The only encouraging development recently, apart from the strong performance of the domestic economy, was the federal government's reduction in its estimate of the budget deficit.

for the current fiscal year, ending on June 30. It is now calculated that the deficit will be \$36 billion instead of the earlier estimate of \$38.5 billion.

All the leading stock market averages chalked up sharp declines for the week, with the widely watched Dow Jones industrial index off more than 26 points to 934.45, its greatest loss in seven months. This was not accompanied by any surge in trading activity—an encouraging sign.

A contributing factor in the market's recent weakness was the disposition of some investors to take long-term capital gains. It was noted that more than six

months have passed since the market started a rather spectacular rise after reaching its 1971 low around Thanksgiving. The Dow index, for example, soared over 170 points, or more than 21 percent, between Nov. 23 of last year and the latter part of this year.

In the bond market, the recent favorable trend was suddenly reversed. Prices declined and interest rates climbed in some cases, rather sharply, as the market responded to a number of unfavorable influences. Money rates also rose moderately despite continued weakness for business loans in New York City.

As was the case in the stock market, the major factors behind the credit market's performance were the renewed doubts about the effectiveness of the fight against inflation and some concern about rising expenditures for the Vietnam war.

Other reasons included the recent tightening moves by the Federal Reserve and a general reluctance on the part of portfolio managers to buy fixed-income securities although they were flushed with money for investment. There was widespread belief that interest rates are headed still higher.

In the corporate bond market, two new double-A issues did not yield 7.375 and 7.45 did not sell very quickly, while underwriters gave up the effort to sell double-A utility issues that were priced at 7.29 and 7.25 percent.

The stock market suffered a broad decline last week and all the leading market averages sustained their deepest losses of the year under a continued but moderate volume of profit-taking. Turnover for five sessions slowed to 71.2 million shares from the peak of 75.4 million shares in the preceding week's pace, when 61.3 million shares changed hands in four sessions.

Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange that declined for the week outnumbered those that advanced by a wide margin, with 1,366 losses and 408 winners. There were 157 that closed unchanged.

Some of the market averages posted their widest losses in seven months and some had their greatest drops in almost a year.

The Dow Jones average closed with a loss of 26.94 points at 934.45; the New York Times combined average was down 18.52 at 602.87; the Standard Poor's 500-stock index fell 2.87 to 106.58, and

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

## Over-Counter Market

	High	Low	Last	Net
PatWest Fin	172	254	254	+ 1/4
Inc 16	173	260	259 1/2	+ 1/2
PatWest Ind	173	260	259 1/2	+ 1/2
PatWest Ind	173	260	259 1/2	+ 1/2
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PatWest Ind	173			



Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge	Bonds	Sales in \$1,000
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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1990; 263: 1025-1026.







PEANUTS

LET ME GET THIS STRAIGHT. YOU HEAR THAT REPHAIRED GIRL CHUCK ALWAYS TALKS ABOUT IS IN OUR CAMP?

SHE SAID SHE USED TO GO TO SCHOOL WITH HIM...

LET'S GO BACK. I WANT TO HAVE A TALK WITH HER.

WHAT ARE YOU LOOKING AT, LINUS?

THOSE TWO GIRLS DOWN THERE. THEY WERE WALKING AROUND THE LAKE.

THEY WERE COMING THIS WAY... THEN THEY STOPPED, AND SUDDENLY TURNED AROUND AND RAN BACK!

I HATE MYSTERIES

HAVE YOU HEARD THE ONE ABOUT THE TRAVELING CHIEFMAN AND THE NEANDERTHAL'S DAUGHTER?

YES.

ME TOO.

WE GOTTA WARN THAT FORT SOUL!!

PEST! BEHIND THAT STONE WALL THARS A GENIULMAN WAITIN' TO KILL YOU!!

A GENIULMAN NAMED "HAPPY JACK"?

TH SAME

GOOD!! JOLLY JIM IS READY FOR HIM!!

HEY! THAT CIVILIAN YOU GAVE LUNCH TO LEFT A DOLLAR

WELL, SPLIT IT AND GIVE HALF TO BEETLE

KELLY SCHOOL PROBLEM CLINIC FOR GIRLS WITH PROBLEMS WITH BOYS

MY BOYFRIEND ALWAYS SAYS DUMB THINGS, AND I OFTEN FIND MYSELF TELLING HIM TO SHUT UP. I KNOW IT'S RUDE, AND I HATE MYSELF FOR IT. WHAT SHOULD I DO?

FOR THE ANSWER TO THAT QUESTION, WE TURN TO OUR RESIDENT BOY, WHO IS BETTER ABLE TO ANSWER IT THAN WE GIRLS...

THE ANSWER IS...

SHUT UP!!

WHAT KIND OF MONSTERS WOULD DELIBERATELY GIRLIE AND KILL THE BEAUTIFUL TREE, BUZZ?

THE KIND WHO ARE TRYING TO RUN YOU OFF YOUR PLACE, TOUL.

KITTY, THE FBI GUY I HIRED ON THE WILLASON JOB DEMANDS MORE MONEY.

NO SOAP, SAM.

BUT HE SAYS WILLASON HIRED A WATCHMAN. NOW HE'S GOT TWO GUYS TO WATCH OUT FOR. HE NEARLY GOT CAUGHT.

SIMPLE... JUST TELL HIM NO. TELL HIM NOTHING. TELL HIM WILLASON MYSELF.

BARENDER - GIVE ME ANYTHING ON THE ROCKS.

WHAT THE HECK IS THIS?

MY MARRIAGE LICENSE.

PRICE, I THINK YOU'VE DONE ENOUGH ALREADY... ALL RIGHT, IF YOU INSIST!

HERE'S YOUR NOW! HOLD ON A MINUTE!

HELLO, LAURA!

PRICE INSISTS ON BRINGING OUR DINNER OVER TONIGHT!

GREAT! DON'T FIGHT IT! JUST ASK WHETHER WE HAVE A CHOICE ON THE MENU!

ALL RIGHT WE ALL DREAM OUR SEPARATE DREAMS... AND WHEN SOMEBODY DREAMS A BETTER DREAM TO THE ONE WHERE CHURCH FALLS OFF THE MOUNTAIN GETS THE LAST HAM SANDWICH.

ON YOUR MARK! GET READY!

YOU'RE JUMPIN' THE GUN!

I DIDN'T DO IT... I'M INNOCENT!

ALL RIGHT! NO CREAM! THE SAME... ON YOUR MARK! GET READY!

I AMN'T AS READY AS YOU THINK... WANTS! I SAYS IN PRAYERS

ON A PARIS TO NEW YORK FLIGHT...

THAT'S TRULY DIVINE! WOULD YOU PLAY A BIT OF THE KASHMIRI LOVE SONG FOR ME?

A NOTED CRIMINOLOGIST ENTERTAINS...

BLONDIE

BLONDIE, DID YOU HEAR ABOUT THAT GOSPEL ABOUT AND GUS?

SHE LEFT HIM FOR FRED, AND GUS' FIRST WIFE IS COMING BACK.

WHERE DID YOU HEAR THAT?

HERB TOLD ME.

IT'S A FINE THING WHEN THE MEN START GETTING GOSPEL-HEAD OF THE WOMEN!

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal South reached a borderline game contract and ran into an imaginative double and fine defense. The opening one-spade bid and one no-trump response were standard, and North then had a rebid problem.

Two hearts would have been an underbid and three hearts an overbid, so he settled for two no-trump, describing the strength of his hand at the cost of concealing his heart suit.

South had enough to continue to three no-trump, and West ventured a double. He knew from the bidding that his opponents were at full stretch, and he had a good suit to lead and a side entry.

South ducked West's opening lead of the heart queen and won the heart continuation with the king. He led a club to dummy's king, and East made an unusual play: He ducked promptly, causing South to think that the club ace was with West.

South could have made his doubled game at this point by playing spades, but he had no reason to think that the spade would lie so favorably. He naturally continued clubs, and equally naturally misguessed by playing the ten when East ducked again. The appearance of the club jack was a blow to South's hopes, and West was able to establish his hearts while he still held the spade ace as an entry.

The club suit was now useless, and South expected to go down two tricks. However, the gods came to his aid. He gave up a spade trick, and West won and cashed his hearts. The spade eight in dummy proved to be a fortuitous trick, and South was only down one.

If East had not made his ducking play in clubs, South might well have played the club queen through fear of allowing West an entry. This play would have worked, and the doubled game would have been made.

**North (D)**  
♠ KQ183  
♥ A542  
♦ A6  
♣ K3

**West**  
♠ A109  
♥ QJ1083  
♦ Q98  
♣ J6

**East**  
♠ 7652  
♥ 78  
♦ J753  
♣ A94

**South**  
♠ 4  
♥ K9  
♦ K1042  
♣ Q108752

Both sides were vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 N.T. Pass  
2 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Dbl.  
Pass Pass Pass  
West led the heart queen.

**Solution to Friday's Puzzle**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

DENNIS THE MENACE

"SURE, WE GOT A WASHER AT HOME. BUT MY MOM CAN'T TALK WITH IT."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OCCIL

KYKIN

DAUSIN

QUAPEL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

(Answers tomorrow)

Jambles: BIRCH GLAND OUTCRY RAGLAN

(Saturday's Answer: This is the least you can do! - NOTHING)

BOOKS

THE SUMMER GAME

By Roger Angell. Viking, 303 pp. \$7.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE bare bones of Roger Angell's "The Summer Game" do not seem promising. Ten years' worth of reports on baseball that have already appeared in The New Yorker, where Mr. Angell is chief resident buff? Twenty-one installments on our great national pastime written during a period when—thanks to expanding teams and schedules, carpetbagging owners and Charles O. Finley—baseball has threatened to become our great national bore? Pages devoted to such forgettable episodes as the triumph of the New York Yankees over the San Francisco Giants in the 1962 World Series, or the Orioles' sweep of the A's in the 1971 divisional playoffs? Who—as the expression goes—needs it? But what such a summary of "The Summer Game" fails to reckon with is Mr. Angell's love of the game. It is a love that sees a fair complexion beneath the old girl's flaking make-up. It is a love that still finds the prospect of a summer without box scores to mull over "like trying to think about infinity." It is a love that sees poetry in names like Oles Schreckengost, Smead Jolley, Clete Kluwe, Poffenberger and Lardner Easter. It wonders how many Earl Grey Crispies can dance on the head of a pin.

It is a love that had Mr. Angell chasing around the country from 1962 to 1971 attending "grandmothers' funerals"—his euphemism for significant confrontations on emerald diamonds all the way from San Francisco Bay to Back Bay. It had him poking around the vulgar splendors of the Houston Astrodome, trying to imagine plastic worms a-wiggling beneath the pinproof plastic grass, or sitting at the right hand of Judge Roy Hofheinz, "the Kubla Khan of the Domes Stadium," who swigged his coffee from a golden cup, dropped cigar ashes into an outstretched golden glove and expounded for Mr. Angell's benefit on the art of entertaining baseball fans with electronic scoreboards and fine restaurants, as if watching the game itself weren't entertainment enough.

It is a love that forgives recent byzantine intrusions into the classic lines and planes of the game—forgives Walter O'Malley and Horace Stoneham for cynically collaborating on baseball's pilgrimage to the West; forgives even Charles O. Finley and his designing of "horrendous uniforms" that made his Oakland players "look like members of a tavern-league bowling team." For no matter what they did to the surface of the game, there was always the game itself for Mr. Angell, with its geometry, its mounting tension, and its "seamless and timeless" time... a bubble within which players move at exactly the same pace and rhythms as all their predecessors. Mr. Angell loves it.

So return with him here to the days when the Mets were still patsies and their over Laundon voters, mongrel puppies, ower in played-out mines, the dear days not when Tim Lincecum elegant switch-hitter and Agnew was only the 1966 World Series. Savor the gentle elderly fans watching spring exercises in the See Whitty Ford World Series, stand mound like a Fifth Avenue president, or Lou E. '67 series, "a tiny lit that kept going off during the entire we Hall in the 70 seri with an awkward, a tion that suggests under his bed for a stud."

Revisit the Polo G. ing the Mets' first sc istence, and see the D back to town to walk less malfunctions isn't usually like this, explained to his daught times it is," she rep is like the fifth gr the sixth grade at sc The Flowering and De Flowering of New 1967, when Boston Re after years of misery team rise almost to t only to be denied by and the Cardinals in game of the series. S arrive at "downright and then go on to miracle of 1969. Rare been described so wel Mr. Angell isn't him He trains a critical decade of Met-fan after the move to Sh He waxes wroth on w wrought. But his cr subsumed beneath it, both in turn are serv wit and style.

That is finally what old news so fresh and Angell's wit and style. game I sometimes dropping off to sleep it involves imagin writers as ballplayer Maller as a sort of 3 lotting had pitches a park; John Updike as flames, a 400 hitter played on a World Ser James Jones as CF hiding a lot of long for long Irving as Fenlon the majors for a few der false pretenses of, then back into obliv Among baseball writ Angell is a sort of Ab Billy Goodman; no b brightest magnitude, he well and makes it all. And reading all his h makes one realize he's been playing three years.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt reviewer for The Times.

CROSSWORD

By W.

ACROSS

1 Stamp on a bill

5 Garden shelter

10 Pro

14 — Sanctum

15 Peepshow

16 Jewish month

17 Work by John Gay

20 Dressmaker's concern

21 Musical piece

22 Prime

23 Spade

24 Fiber cloth

25 Sprigs

26 Choir voice

32 Injuries

33 — Salaam

34 Roman 14

35 Impolite

36 Sat

37 Widow's offering

38 S. S. Indian

39 Source of Trojan trouble

40 More extensive language's family

43 Port producer

44 Mars

45 Lawn pest

46 Horse color

47 Drove

50 Time for aid to country

53 Opera by Karl Goldmark

56 Japanese aborigine

57 Affirmed

58 River to Severn

59 Repetition

60 Did a domestic chore

61 Act

DOWN

1 Way

2 Back woe

3 Particular

4 Small bit

5 Contents

6 Fads

7 Rod-spari product

8 Done, in poetry

9 Breathed

10 Summer TV offering

11 Nautical word

12 Telemark, for one

13 Word before poor Yorick

18 Prepares

19 Avifauna

23 Payne sut

24 Reduces

25 Noncomm

26 Terre

27 Brotherho

28 Elementa

29 Rust ingre

30 Saltpeper

31 — now then

33 Duke or I

36 Like wind after a ble

37 Abundant

38 Tahitian s

40 Stranger

42 Letters of

43 Gulped de

45 Singer Gr

46 Five-point

47 Mississippi tributary

48 Landlord's concern

49 Miss Whit

50 Musical instrument

52 Fairy equi

54 Ovina mot

55 "I've —"

Apr 11, 1972



# Riva Ridge Wins Belmont by 7

Curritania, 24-1, Is 2d Behind 8-5 Favorite

By Gerald Strine

Curritania, 24-1, Is 2d Behind 8-5 Favorite

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Curritania, 24-1, Is 2d Behind 8-5 Favorite

Curritania, 24-1, Is 2d Behind 8-5 Favorite

Curritania, 24-1, Is 2d Behind 8-5 Favorite

Curritania, 24-1, Is 2d Behind 8-5 Favorite



TWO-FOR-THREE—Riva Ridge wins the Belmont Stakes, third jewel of triple crown, by seven lengths, with Ron Turcott riding. The 3-year-old colt won the Kentucky Derby but was fourth in the Preakness.

## Napoles Stops Pruitt in 2d To Keep Welterweight Title

MONTERREY, Mexico, June 11 (AP)—Jose Napoles of Mexico retained his World Boxing Council welterweight crown last night with a second-round technical knockout over Adolph Pruitt of St. Louis.

Napoles punched Pruitt almost at will to the head as the second round opened. Pruitt's bob-and-weave style was little defense for the Cuban-born champion's assault. Napoles ran his won-lost record to 62 victories, four defeats and one draw. Pruitt is 42-10-2.

The 31-year-old champion opened a large gash over Pruitt's left eye in the second round and the challenger appeared dazed as the scheduled 15-round bout was halted. It was Napoles' second victory over Pruitt, who lost by a technical knockout to the champion in December, 1965, in Mexico City.

**Blin Outpunches Urtain**  
MADRID, June 11 (Reuters).—Jurgen Blin of West Germany recovered from an early knockdown to take a unanimous decision from Spain's Jose Manuel Ibar Urtain and win the European heavyweight boxing title in his third attempt yesterday.

Blin, 28, whose unsuccessful attempts to win the title were against Urtain and Joe Bugner of Britain, was felled by the Spaniard's clubbing right hand in

the fourth round. But he came back strongly, dropping Urtain in the 13th and was in command at the end.

Urtain, 29, who regained the European title when he stopped Jack Bodell of Britain last Dec. 17, refused to comment after the fight. He just sat, shaking his head.

**Arcari Stops Henrique**  
GENOVA, Italy, June 11 (AP).—Bruno Arcari of Italy knocked out Brazilian challenger Jose Henrique with a left hook early in the 12th round to retain his world junior-welterweight boxing title here last night.

The knockout came after 2 minutes 15 seconds of the 12th round. It was Arcari's sixth successful title defense and 53rd victory in 55 professional fights. Henrique, 30, lost his third bout against a former champion.

The 30-year-old Arcari, a left-hander, looked much sharper than in his controversial decision over the Brazilian in a 15-round bout last year in Rome.

**Merckx Cycles To 3d Victory In Tour of Italy**  
MILAN, June 11 (UPI).—Eddy Merckx of Belgium completed his third Tour of Italy cycling victory today, beating Jose Manuel Fuente of Spain by 5 minutes 30 seconds over the 200-kilometer stage and 2,328 miles (3,748 kilometers).

He was the first foreigner to win the 55-year-old race three times.

Merckx took the overall lead on the seventh leg and didn't trail again. He finished in 10th place in today's 20th leg on an overall time of 103 hours 4 minutes 4 seconds. Fuente was second and Spain's Francisco Galdos third overall, 10:39 behind Merckx.

Merckx won four of the 20 legs and averaged 47.575 kilometers an hour overall. He was timed in the same clocking as today's leg winner as a pack of riders finished the 185-kilometer leg from Arco to Milan together. The winner, Enrico Paolini of Italy, clocked 4:31.28 today, an average of 40.683 kph.

Last year's winner, Costa Pelletieri of the Italians, finished sixth overall in 103:17.33.

More Sports  
On Page 14

## Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES  
(5 1/2 innings—rule)

California..... 011 003 6-5 3 1  
Boston..... 011 001 2-6 5 1  
Cleveland..... 011 001 2-6 5 1  
Los Angeles..... 011 001 2-6 5 1  
New York..... 011 001 2-6 5 1  
Philadelphia..... 011 001 2-6 5 1  
Pittsburgh..... 011 001 2-6 5 1  
San Diego..... 011 001 2-6 5 1  
St. Louis..... 011 001 2-6 5 1  
Texas..... 011 001 2-6 5 1  
Washington..... 011 001 2-6 5 1  
White Sox..... 011 001 2-6 5 1  
Yankees..... 011 001 2-6 5 1

SATURDAY'S GAMES  
AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota..... 000 000 0-0 0 0  
Cleveland..... 000 000 0-0 0 0  
Detroit..... 000 000 0-0 0 0  
Kansas City..... 000 000 0-0 0 0  
Los Angeles..... 000 000 0-0 0 0  
New York..... 000 000 0-0 0 0  
Philadelphia..... 000 000 0-0 0 0  
Pittsburgh..... 000 000 0-0 0 0  
San Diego..... 000 000 0-0 0 0  
St. Louis..... 000 000 0-0 0 0  
Texas..... 000 000 0-0 0 0  
Washington..... 000 000 0-0 0 0  
White Sox..... 000 000 0-0 0 0  
Yankees..... 000 000 0-0 0 0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta..... 000 000 0-0 0 0  
Philadelphia..... 000 000 0-0 0 0  
Pittsburgh..... 000 000 0-0 0 0  
St. Louis..... 000 000 0-0 0 0  
Texas..... 000 000 0-0 0 0  
Washington..... 000 000 0-0 0 0  
White Sox..... 000 000 0-0 0 0  
Yankees..... 000 000 0-0 0 0

## Beats Wottle in 3:57.3

## Ryun Romps in Los Angeles Mile

LOS ANGELES, June 11 (AP).—Jim Ryun's curious comeback picked up speed Friday night as he beat an excellent field of milers in the Vons track meet at the Coliseum, running under 4 minutes for the third time this season.

Ryun took command with 600 yards left, tipped the last quarter in 54.3 seconds and was timed in 3:57.3 as Tom Von Ruden faded to seventh.

Ryun, who has run several poor miles this year, changed tactics, moving ahead earlier than usual. "I ran it pretty much the way I wanted," Ryun said. "I was in command but I was in contention all the way."

**Wottle Is 2d**  
Dave Wottle of Bowling Green, the National Collegiate 1,500-meter champion, followed Ryun's kick to take second in 3:58.2, a lifetime best. Third was Bob Wheeler of Duke in 3:59.2. Fourth was Ken Popejoy of Michigan State in 3:59.7.

George Woods, former Southern Illinois shot-putter, upset Al Feuerbach and Randy Matson with a throw of 70 feet 1/4 inch. Feuerbach had been undefeated this year. Matson was second with 67'4" and Feuerbach third at 67'3".

Jean-Louis Ravelomanantsoa of the Malagasy Republic was third in the 100-meter dash to Ray Robinson, the winner, and Roger Bambuck. Robinson of Florida A and M and Bambuck of France ran 10.3 with Ravelomanantsoa third in 10.4 in his first loss last year.

Francis Larrim of San Jose, Calif., set a U.S. women's record in the 1,500 meters with a time of 4:14.2. The record of 4:14.6 had been set by Doris Brown last year.

**Milburn Wins**  
Rod Milburn, a junior at Southern University, trounced a world-class field in the 110-meter high hurdles in 13.4 seconds.

The Olympic champion, Willie Davenport, faded to fifth in 13.7. Tom Hill of Arkansas State was second in 13.5 and France's Guy Druet took third in 13.6.

In the 440, Lee Evans' late kick failed to catch John Smith, the world record-holder. Smith had taken a four-yard lead on the final turn as Evans was fourth, behind Wayne Collett and Vince Matthews. Evans made his big move in the last 50 yards and passed off Smith, who drove hard into the tape in .45, the same time credited to Evans.

**Sunday**  
Dave Roberts (5-3) allowed 10 hits, including Duffy Dyer's third home run of the season in the fourth, and was relieved in the ninth by Fred Gladding.

**Reds 11, Expos 1**  
Hal McRae drove in three runs and Johnny Bench drove in three more with four hits as Cincinnati trounced Montreal, 11-1, behind the three-hit pitching of Gary Nolan at Montreal.

**Phillies 3, Braves 1**  
Oscar Gamble walked and scored one run and drove in another with a sacrifice fly to back the pitching of Steve Carlton and lead Philadelphia to a 3-1 home victory over Atlanta. Carlton picked up his seventh victory in 12 decisions, beating Ron Reed, who is now 4-7.

**White Sox 6, Brewers 4**  
In the American League, Dick Allen hit two homers to lead a five-homer Chicago barrage as the White Sox defeated Milwaukee, 6-4, in the first game of a doubleheader at Chicago. Three homers in the third inning accounted for four runs off loser Jim Lonborg.

**Twins 5, Indians 3**  
Bobby Darwin, Jim Kaat and Jim Nettles homered to pace Minnesota to a 5-3 road victory over Cleveland. Darwin, who replaced Tony Oliva in left field in the fifth inning, snapped a 3-3 dead-end in the eighth when he hit a Vince Colbert fast ball deep into the left-field seats.

**Tigers 3, Athletics 2**  
Bill Freehan slammed the first pitch of the ninth-inning by Ken Holtzman just inside the left-field foul pole for a home run which gave Detroit a 3-2 home victory over Oakland, snapping the Athletics' eight-game winning streak and the Tigers' four-game losing streak. Freehan's third home run of the season was only the fourth hit off Oakland pitcher whose won-lost mark is 9-4, while Chuck Seelbach improved his won-lost record to 3-2 with an inning of relief for Joe Coleman.

**Red Sox 8, Angels 4**  
Carlton Fisk hit a solo homer to snap a 4-4 tie and help Boston score an 8-4 victory over California at Fenway Park.

**Kings 1, Yankees 0**  
Amos Otis broke a scoreless deadlock with a run-scoring single in the seventh inning, giving Kansas City a 1-0 home victory over New York behind the five-hit pitching of Dick Drago.

**Major League Standings**  
NATIONAL LEAGUE  
Eastern Division  
New York..... 31 18 472 1 1/2  
Philadelphia..... 31 17 466 1 1/2  
Chicago..... 29 20 466 1 1/2  
St. Louis..... 28 21 440 1 1/2  
Montreal..... 27 22 428 1 1/2  
Pittsburgh..... 19 29 388 1 1/2  
Western Division  
Cincinnati..... 30 19 412 1  
Los Angeles..... 28 21 390 1 1/2  
Houston..... 27 24 366 1 1/2  
San Diego..... 25 26 373 1 1/2  
San Francisco..... 19 30 308 1 1/2  
(Sunday's games not included.)  
Saturday's Results  
New York 5, Houston 2  
Chicago 4, San Francisco 2  
Atlanta 13, Philadelphia 3  
St. Louis 5, San Diego 2  
Los Angeles 3, Pittsburgh 1  
Cincinnati 10, Montreal 1  
Philadelphia 3, Atlanta 1

**Friday's Results**  
Houston 4, New York 3  
Cincinnati 11, Montreal 1  
Philadelphia 3, Atlanta 1  
Pittsburgh 5, San Diego 1  
St. Louis 3, San Francisco 2  
Chicago 4, San Francisco 2 (rain).

**Friday's Results**  
Kansas City 1, New York 0  
Boston 3, Milwaukee 2  
Cleveland 2, Minnesota 1  
Baltimore 7, Texas 2  
Oakland 10, Detroit 3  
(Sunday's games not included.)  
Saturday's Results  
Kansas City 1, New York 0  
Minnesota 4, Cleveland 2  
Boston 3, California 2  
Detroit 2, Oakland 2  
Chicago 6, Milwaukee 4 (1st).

**Sunday's Games**  
Chicago 6, Milwaukee 4 (1st).  
Boston 3, California 2.  
Detroit 2, Oakland 2.  
Chicago 6, Milwaukee 4 (1st).  
Boston 3, California 2.  
Detroit 2, Oakland 2.  
Chicago 6, Milwaukee 4 (1st).

## Clout 649 Puts Aaron Past Mays

Grand Slam Puts Him 2d to Ruth

NEW YORK, June 11 (UPI).—Bank Aaron moved into second place on the all-time list by hitting the 649th homer and 14th grand slam of his career in the sixth inning last night as the Atlanta Braves routed the Philadelphia Phillies, 15-3, at Philadelphia.

Aaron passed Willie Mays and moved into second place behind Babe Ruth. He also tied Gil Hodges' National League record for grand slams of 14. Four American League players have hit more slams, including Lou Gehrig, who holds the record of 23. The home-run record of 714 is held by Ruth. Mays is third with 648.

**Saturday**  
Aaron's sixth-inning homer was the only home hit in the inning as Wayne Twitchell walked and Marty Perez and Ralph Garr and threw the ball away on Gary Kelley's bunt before giving up the homer to Aaron.

Aaron, 38, has 10 homers this season. The Braves jumped on loser Woody Fryman, 2-6, for three runs in the first as Rico Carty singled home one run and Mike Lum singled in two more.

**Dodgers 2, Pirates 1**  
Manny Mota singled home Murry Wilis from second base with one out in the eighth inning to provide Los Angeles and left-hander Claude Osteen with a 2-1 home victory over Pittsburgh that snapped the Pirates' victory streak at seven games.

**Cardinals 5, Padres 2**  
Ted Simmons smashed a third-inning grand-slam home run, his second base-loaded blast of the year, as St. Louis posted a 5-2 road victory over San Diego for the Padres' 10th straight loss.

**Mets 5, Astros 3**  
New York snapped a three-game losing streak with a 5-3 victory over Houston at Shea Stadium. Jerry Kosman returned to the starting rotation after five weeks in the bullpen when he pitched in the fifth inning to register his third victory in six decisions. He allowed two homers and two singles. The Mets scored four runs in the fourth inning on two walks, four singles and a pickoff throw error by starting pitcher Don Wilson, the loser.

**Cubs 4, Giants 2**  
Rick Monday hit a two-run homer after a leadoff walk to Carmen Fonzie in the top of the ninth inning and one out later Ron Santo also homered, lifting Chicago to a 4-3 road victory over San Francisco. It was the seventh straight loss for the Giants.

**Athletics 5, Tigers 2**  
In the American League, Joe Rudi extended his hitting streak to a team-record 17 games with a tie-breaking two-run homer off Detroit's Mickey Lolich and led Oakland to its eighth straight victory, 5-2, at Detroit. The Tigers suffered their fourth straight loss. Rudi's homer, his fifth, came after Lolich hit Bert Campaneris with a pitch to lead off the sixth inning, and snapped a 1-1 tie.

**Indians 4, Twins 1**  
Rookie Jack Brohamer doubled home the tying run in the eighth inning and scored the winning run with a single. Greg Niekirk, the relief pitcher Dave Lary with a single as Cleveland scored four times and beat Minnesota, 4-1, at Cleveland. Brohamer hit his first two major-league home runs Friday. The Twins' only run, off Milt Wilcox, 6-4, came in the fourth.

**White Sox 6, Brewers 1**  
Tom Bradley pitched a five-hitter and Carlos May drove in three runs with two homers, leading Chicago to a 6-1 home triumph over Milwaukee.

**Orleans 5, Rangers 2**  
Brooks Robinson drove in three runs with a homer, a double, and a single and Dave McNally pitched a five-hitter as Baltimore beat Texas, 5-2, at Arlington. The McNally, who has pitched 19 straight times when they were the Washington Senators and once this year, extended his string to 15 straight.

**Yankees 7, Red Sox 3**  
Johnny Callison and Bobby Murcer hit consecutive two-run singles in a five-run second inning as New York beat Kansas City, 7-3, at Kansas City.

**Angels 7, Red Sox 3**  
Bob Oliver's three-run homer highlighted a five-run seventh inning as California beat Boston, 7-3, at Boston.

**Orantes Captures German Tennis Title**  
HAMBURG, West Germany, June 11 (AP).—Manuel Orantes of Spain won the men's singles title in the German tennis championships today by beating Adriano Panatta of Italy, 6-3, 6-0.

Beiga Masthoff of West Germany took the women's championship, beating Linda Tuero of Metairie, La., 6-3, 3-6, 8-6.

Panatta reached the finals by defeating top-seeded Jan Kodess of Czechoslovakia yesterday, 6-3, 7-5, 6-5. Orantes beat Bob Hewitt of South Africa, 6-4, 7-5, 6-1, in the semifinals.

## Bino Is Hospitalized With Pneumonia

TEXAS, June 11 (UPI).—A golfer who withdrew from the 19th hole of the second round of the 1972 PGA Championship today was hospitalized here yesterday because of acute bronchitis and pneumonia.

Attendants said it was neither Trevino could Wednesday, placing his defense of his U.S. Open title on Thursday.

Not a 70 Friday for a 64 of 144, then quit of the final, and rests home here to rest.

**Inead Triumphs**  
PHILADELPHIA, June 11 (AP).—C. Snead survived a 18th hole today to 19,000 Philadelphia golfers to win the 1972 U.S. Open, defeating the defending champion, Jack Nicklaus, 1-0, in a 36-hole playoff.

After Miss Baugh's victory in the afternoon, Barbara McIntire, 37, from Colorado Springs, lost to Mary Edwards, 6 and 5, and Martha Krukowski of Rancho Bernardo, Calif., was defeated by Mary McKenna, 3 and 2, and the U.S. lead was up to 8-7.

The British champion, Michelle Walker, 2, down at the 10th, rallied to win 1 up against Jane Booth of Palm Beach Gardens, Fla., and tied the score at 8-8.

But Miss Smith's victory gave the United States its 13th triumph since the competition began in 1922. McLaughlin has won twice and tied twice.

Curritania, 24-1, Is 2d Behind 8-5 Favorite

Curritania, 24-1, Is 2d Behind 8-5 Favorite



